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CAMBRIDGE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

PROCEEDINGS

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**The Cambridge Historical Society**

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**PUBLICATIONS**

**III**



**PROCEEDINGS**

**JANUARY 28 — OCTOBER 27, 1908**



**The Cambridge Historical Society,**  
*Cambridge, mass.*

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**III**

**PROCEEDINGS**

**JANUARY 28—OCTOBER 27, 1908**



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# PROCEEDINGS

OF

## THE CAMBRIDGE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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### THE TENTH MEETING

THE TENTH MEETING of THE CAMBRIDGE HISTORICAL SOCIETY was held the twenty-eighth day of January, nineteen hundred and eight, at a quarter before eight o'clock in the evening, in the building of the Cambridge Latin School, Trowbridge Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

In the absence of the President, the Third Vice-President, ARCHIBALD MURRAY HOWE, presided.

The Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

ELIZABETH HARRIS HOUGHTON read a memoir of Lizzie Sparks Pickering, and the SECRETARY read two memoirs, one of Anna Maria Read, prepared by JAMES ATKINS NOYES, and the other of James Mills Peirce, prepared by WILLIAM ROSCOE THAYER.

MARY ISABELLA GOZZALDI read the following paper :

### THE SEAL OF THE SOCIETY

THOSE of us who are charter members will remember that at the first meeting of the Cambridge Historical Society, held in the old Brattle House, June 17, 1905, it was proposed that the seal of the Society should show the Washington Elm. There was some objection to this, not that any one doubted the claims of the venerable tree to fame, but it seemed more fitting that the seal of the Society should embody the history of the town, and carry us back

to a time when the elm was a mere sapling, if indeed it had sprung from a seed.

Several designs were proposed, but finally one was adopted that seems most appropriate, uniting as it does the powers that have made the history of Cambridge, — the Church, the College, and the Press. The seventh article of the By-laws reads as follows: "The Seal of the Society shall be: Within a circle bearing the name of the Society and the date, 1905, a shield bearing a representation of the Day Printing Press and crest of two books surmounted by a Greek lamp, with a representation of Massachusetts Hall on the dexter and a representation of the fourth meeting-house of the First Church in Cambridge on the sinister, and, underneath, a scroll bearing the words *Scripta Manent*." To-night I wish to speak to you of some of those men and women who long ago trod the streets of Cambridge, of whom I hope in future your seal will remind you.

I had begun to make some researches in England regarding some of these early settlers when the Club of Odd Volumes brought out Mr. George Emery Littlefield's exhaustive treatise on "The Early Massachusetts Press, 1638-1711." In that I found the answer to most of my queries; but as the book is not easily accessible, I hope you who have read it will pardon my quoting freely from it, and hereby I acknowledge my great indebtedness to Mr. Littlefield.

I will begin with the centre of the Seal, the so-called "Day Press." "One soweth and another reapeth. Other men labored and ye are entered into their labors," are the words of Holy Writ that come to us when we think of the Rev. Jose Glover. We do not know how many a broad stone he laid in the foundation of the Massachusetts Bay Colony and of Harvard College. It would be difficult to prove all our indebtedness to him, but he is a man who should not be forgotten when Cambridge and Harvard College count up their benefactors.

Rev. Jose Glover was the son of Roger Glover of Bowcott, Berks, and his wife Susan, daughter of Robert Goodwin, a rich citizen and salter of London. Roger Glover was a West Indian merchant and owned ships; at the time of his death he possessed a large estate. One of his residences was the Manor of Ratcliffe, on the Thames River opposite the Pool, in the parish of Stepney. The

little village of three hundred years ago is now swallowed up by the great docks. Here, within sound of Bow bells, Jose Glover is said to have been born. There were nine children, Jose being the eldest son; two daughters were older and two younger; the eldest daughter married Robert Pemberton of St. Albans, son of Roger Pemberton, who was the uncle and godfather of Roger Williams; Sarah, the youngest daughter, married Francis Collins after her father's death. The second son, John, was a barrister and inherited Ratcliffe Manor; the three younger sons, Roger, Richard, and Ralph, each in turn received a commercial education at the Merchant Taylors' School, and all were traders to the West Indies, carrying on their father's business. The name Jose seems to have been a stumbling-block to many who insist on writing Joseph or Jesse. In his will Mr. Glover spelled his name Jose. My idea is that he was named for one of his father's Dutch friends. The name is found in Holland at this time so spelled, and doubtless was brought there by the Spaniards, whose form of Joseph is Jose.

Jose Glover was sent to Cambridge University, but as the records at that time were not kept there as at Oxford, we do not know the name of his college. He was the fellow-student of many of the noted ministers who later came to New England. Nine graduates of Cambridge who had held livings in England were in charge of New England churches before 1635. In 1624 Rev. Mr. Glover was settled at Sutton, Suffolk, about five miles southwest of Croydon, now swallowed up in greater London. Before he received the benefice the young rector had married Sarah Owfield, daughter of Roger and Thomasine (More) Owfield. Mr. Owfield was a citizen of London and a member of the Fishmongers' Guild. At his death in 1608 he left an estate of more than £15,000, so Sarah must have been quite an heiress. Katherine Owfield, her cousin, married Col. George Fleetwood, one of the regicides, who is said to have died in America; and Mrs. Glover's brother was Sir Samuel Owfield, one of Cromwell's lords. Rev. Jose Glover had three children by this marriage, — Roger, born at Sutton in 1623, Elizabeth, and Sarah; and in 1628 Mrs. Glover, aged thirty, died. On the west wall of the present church of St. Nicholas, Sutton, is a slab of gray marble flanked by carved pilasters, with a moulded cornice above and below. Upon the upper cornice is a semicircular pedi-

ment containing figures of Mrs. Glover and her three children, the eldest five years old. On either side is a small obelisk carrying the coat of arms, and over the pediment is a circular panel containing the impaled arms of the lady and her husband. All of the monument is of white marble except the inscription slab, which is of gray Bethesden marble. I have here a rubbing of the inscription, which I present to the Cambridge Historical Society. I wish I could show you a portrait of the lady whose wealth doubtless helped to bring the first printing-press to America, but in lieu of that I will read the pen-picture drawn by her sorrowing husband and recorded on this marble tablet. The inscription reads :

DEATH TO MEE IS GAYNE  
 HERE VNDER LYETH INTERRED  
 THE CORPS OF THAT VERTVOVS &  
 RELIGEOVS GENTLEWOMAN AND  
 SERVANT OF GOD MRIS SARAH GLOVER  
 ONE OF THE DAUGHTERS OF MR.  
 ROGER OWFELD CITIZEN AND  
 FISHMONGER OF LONDON LATE  
 WIFE OF MR IOS. GLOVER & RECTOR  
 OF SUTTON BY WHOM SHE HAD 3  
 CHILDREN VIZ ROGER ELIZ  
 SARAH SHE DIED THE 10TH OF IULY  
 1628 AT HER AGE OF 30 YEARES  
 IN MEMRY OF WHOME HER SAID  
 HUSBAND HATH CAUSED THIS  
 MONVMENT TO BE ERECTED  
 24 May An Dom 1629.

This monument presents unto your View  
 A woman rare, in whome all grace diuine,  
 Faith, Loue, Zeale, piety, in Splendid hue,  
 With sacred Knowledge, perfectly did shine.  
 Since then examples teach, learne you by this  
 To mount the stepps of euerlasting blisse.

Like many another sorrowing husband, Mr. Glover paid his wife the compliment of very soon giving her a successor. His second wife was Elizabeth Harris, daughter of the Rev. Nathaniel Harris and granddaughter of the Rev. Richard Harris of Padbury, near

Oxford. The father of the second Mrs. Glover graduated at New College, Oxford, in 1586, was made D. C. L. in 1612, was Rector of Langton, Oxfordshire, of Inkeborrow, Worcestershire, and Canon of Hereford. He was Rector of Bleechingly when he died in 1635, and in early life had been chaplain to Lord Ellesmere. Mrs. Glover's uncle, Rev. Richard Harris, was a graduate of New College, Oxford, where he held many preferments, being Regius Professor of Greek, 1619-1622. About the time of her marriage he became Warden of Winchester College, where he died in 1658. Mrs. Glover had two brothers, — Edward Harris, who graduated at Brasenose College, Oxford, in 1621, and became a barrister of the Inner Temple; and Richard Harris, the youngest of the family, who graduated at New College, Oxford, in 1640, and became one of the first tutors of Harvard College. Rev. Jose Glover had two children by this second marriage, Priscilla and John.

We thus see that Rev. Mr. Glover had a wide and varied connection through his father, his three younger brothers, and his first wife's family with the rich merchants and traders, through his brother and brother-in-law with the legal profession, and through his second wife's family with those prominent in the church and in educational work. Possessed of an ample fortune and rector of an important parish, he was eminently fitted to bring the needs of the Infant Colony and College to the knowledge of many men of influence in different spheres of life.

Rev. Jose Glover was a member of the Massachusetts Bay Company in New England, having subscribed £50. Associated with him, and subscribing the same sum, were his brother-in-law Joseph Owfield, and Richard Davis, whom he styles in his will "my ancient friend."

It is probable that Mr. Glover had imbibed Puritan doctrines at Cambridge, but the first intimation that we have of his views is obtained from the petition of Edward Darcey, who held the presentation to the living of Sutton, to the Archbishop of Canterbury. This document, dated December 12, 1634, declares that Rev. Jose Glover "refused to publish the Book of Sports," and that he, Edward Darcey, Esq., "did in his desire to have due obedience given to the royall comannde of his sacred Matie cause the same booke to bee published in the said Church by a neighbo' minister." This

book was written by King James the First in 1618, and declared that it was the king's pleasure that "no lawful recreation should be debarred to his good people, which did not tend to the breach of the laws of his kingdom and the canons of the Church."

The contents of this book was ordered to be read in the churches, but the command was not enforced until, in 1633, Charles the First ordered that the book should be read in all the parish churches. This excited the indignation of the Puritans and greatly contributed to the downfall of the monarchy. In 1649 the Long Parliament called in all copies of the Book of Sports and ordered them burned. Rev. Mr. Glover was now suspended from his duties as Rector of Sutton. Mr. Darcey hoped that he would conform and be restored to the parish as rector. Mr. Glover held it under consideration and turned his thoughts to New England.

It is now pretty well proved that Mr. Glover made his first voyage to this country in the spring before this petition was presented to the Archbishop. We know that he was in London on March 13, 1634, when he witnessed the will of Francis Drake of Esher, Surrey, who died March 17, leaving to "John Drake, my cousin William Drake's son £20 to be sent to him in New England and to Joanna Hooker, who is now in New England, £30, at her marriage." This was probably the daughter of Rev. Thomas Hooker, minister of the First Church in Cambridge, who married Rev. Thomas Shepard, her father's successor, in 1637.

Rev. Jose Glover was part owner of the "Planter" of London, and it is thought that he sailed in this vessel April 7, 1634. Stores purchased by Mr. John Humphrey were on board, and it is believed that he and his wife, Lady Susan, daughter of the Earl of Lincoln, were passengers on this voyage. The "Planter" arrived in Boston in June, 1634.

As an adventurer of £50 in the common stock of the Colony, Rev. Jose Glover was entitled to a house lot of half an acre and a farm of two hundred acres. If he applied, and these lands were not granted to him within ten days of his landing, he was at liberty to select land from that not appropriated. Mr. Glover's house lot was on the north corner of the present Court and Washington Streets, where the Ames Building stands. He also had three acres of land fronting on Cambridge Street, between West Cedar and

Charles Streets. No record of grants was made in Boston until 1645. The General Court had ordered such records to be kept as early as March, 1635, but only one town (Cambridge) had complied with the order. "The Proprietor's Book of Newe Towne" was handed in to the court October 27, 1636.

It is probable that Mr. Glover began to build immediately on his Washington Street lot. He was a legal inhabitant of Boston at this time, for only such shared in the allotment of land at Rumney Marsh (Chelsea) and Pullen Point (Winthrop). To Mr. Glover was granted "nyne and fortie acres of land at Rumney Marsh, which his widow sold in 1639 to John Newgate." Mr. Glover also bought the windmill at Lynn of his fellow passenger, John Humphrey.

How long Mr. Glover remained here is not known. He must have found many old friends and Cambridge fellow students among the settlers here. Roger Williams, own cousin of his brother-in-law, who had been supplying the Plymouth pulpit for three years, returned to Salem not long before Mr. Glover's arrival, and Winslow offered the pastorate of the Plymouth Church to Mr. Glover. He declined this, for all his interests were in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, and though a non-Conformist he was not a separatist. It is surmised that the presidency of the new College at Newe Towne (Cambridge) was also offered to him, but of that no proof has yet been found. He had definitely given up the rectorship of Sutton, for, June 10, 1636, his successor was inducted there.

Mr. Glover was now free to work for the Colony and for the education of the youth here. He was eminently fitted for the work. He returned to England, and went about preaching and speaking in various counties. He was a convincing preacher, as we learn from at least two persons who attribute their conversion to his words. How many were influenced to send money to the new College we do not know, but we do know that he collected £50 for a font of type, as he saw what an important help a printing-press would be. With his own money he bought a second-hand press, and, in June, 1648, he entered into a contract with Stephen Day<sup>1</sup> of Cambridge, England, locksmith, to embark with

<sup>1</sup> Stephen Day spelled his name without the final e, as may be seen in the majority of the documents signed by him, so I have retained that form though it is usual now to spell it Daye.



his family on the "John" of London, for New England, there to exercise his trade. The family consisted of Mr. Day, his wife, two minor sons, Stephen, Jr., and Matthew, Mrs. Day's son by a former marriage, William Bordman, and three men-servants. The passage money, £44, was paid by Mr. Glover, who also provided Day with kettles and iron tools to the value of £7; all of which was to be repaid within "Twenty and fower monthes next after the arrivall of said Stephen Day, the father, in New England aforesaid. Or within Thirty daies next after the decease of the said Stephen Day." This would be the date at which both the sons of Stephen Day would be of age and their father would have no more control over them. It is thought that the sons had been apprenticed to a printer and knew the trade. Stephen Day the elder was only a locksmith, but might be useful in setting up the press, which probably Mr. Glover intended to manage with the help of the lads, while Stephen, Senior, prospected for iron and opened up that industry, a business in which he was later engaged.

All arrangements being made, the Glover family, consisting of Rev. Jose Glover, his wife, Roger, Elizabeth, and Sarah, children of his first marriage, and John and Priscilla, the children of the second wife, John Stedman his faithful steward, various servants, and the Day party, eight persons, embarked on the "John" and sailed from London late in July, 1638. On the voyage Mr. Glover fell ill, probably of the smallpox, and died. He had made his will on the 16th of May of this same year. His friend Richard Davis and Rev. John Harris, warden of Winchester College, his wife's uncle, were the executors. It is believed that before sailing Mr. Glover had purchased the house of Gov. John Haynes, which stood in Cambridge, facing what was then called the Market Place, now Winthrop Square. It is the only house mentioned in "The Proprietor's Record" as having a court. It was doubtless built with two wings stretching westward and enclosing a court-yard, such as was common at that time in England, and was like the house which Governor Haynes afterwards built in Connecticut. It was at that time by far the finest house in Cambridge, and in the "John" came plentiful furnishings for the house.

In the College Library are the papers used in the suit between Dunster and the Glover heirs, and among these we have two affi-

davits from maids of Mrs. Glover describing the splendors of the house. "Eleven down beds there were," says one, "all well fitted and furnished for use, one of them having phlox and Cherry Curtains, ingrain, with a Deep Silk Fringe on the Vallance and a smaller on the Curtains, and a Coverlett suitable to it made of Red Kersey and barred with a green lace round the sides and two down the middle. Also there appertained to that bed an outlining quilt, also to another a blew serge suit, very rich and costly curtains and valances, laced and fringed, and a blew Rug to the bed." "There was also a Greene Suit in the same manner, also another Red wrought suit with a Stoole and all things complete. Also a Canopy bed with curtains, a chest of Drawers of which one of that chest was full of fine Linnen, a Damask Suite, several Diaper Suites, a fine yellow Rug with a starr and with abundance of flaxen Linnen for common use. In another part of the Chest of Drawes tapes and tafetys for Screens and Shades." "There were Damask and Holland table cloths, napkins and side cloths and 3 sorts of Hangings, one of tapestry, and fringed hangings." There was brass and pewter in abundance and silver plate, "a Greate Wine Bowl and a Greate Sugar Dish and Chaffin Dish, beside those that were used in the Court." "A very fair salt with three full knobs on top of it, 3 other silver Pitchers of lessor sorts, a great silver Tankard with 4 mugs to stand on the table quite fine, 6 porringers one small and 3 greate bowles, 4 mugs and a pot, a silver Grater with a cover on it, 6 plain Trenchers, plate, also Blanketts and Coverletts and Rugs, usually employed to furnish so many beds."

Stephen Day, who saw this silver set out in the Haynes house, estimates it to be worth in England £200 or more, and mentions in addition "a very faire and large silver bason and Ewer and a great quantity of spoons."

The Glover family being now established in Cambridge, Mrs. Glover bought of James Luxford the house on the west side of Crooked Street, now Holyoke, where later the first grammar school was built, and there the Days lived, and Mr. Littlefield says the first printing-office in this country was established.

It seems strange that in the flood of historical stories that we have had these last years this coming of the first printing-press should have been overlooked, for there is much of romance

about it. We can well picture to ourselves some of those who met the sorrowing party on their landing. Of the fifty Cambridge graduates who at this time held parishes in or near Boston many must have been personal friends of Mr. Glover, and some at least, knowing of his expected arrival, would be ready to welcome him and his family; then those who were interested in the College now established at Cambridge must have been anxious to see Mr. Glover and learn what success he had had in England in his work of collecting money for the College. Rev. Thomas Shepard would certainly be there; since Mr. Glover's former visit he had married Joanna Hooker. His half-brother, Samuel Shepard, with his young wife would not be wanting, for to him had been committed the care of the college buildings and Roger Harlakenden, then living in Governor Dudley's house, young, and so eager and full of interest in all that concerned Harvard and Cambridge, so soon himself to fall a victim to the dreaded smallpox; and Nathaniel Eaton, who was to have the care of the students for one year more. All these and many others must have welcomed the mourning party as they made their entry into Cambridge.

In his will, which was proved in London the following December, Rev. Jose Glover says: "It is my will and pleasure that my deare and loving wife, whom I have ever found very faythful unto me should enjoy all my estate in Lands and chattles and goods both in New England, likewise all my estate in Old England during her life. And it is my will that she shall at her charge maintaine and liberally educate all my children." Mrs. Glover seems to have been capable of managing the affairs and caring for the children, but the responsibility was great, the oldest child being only in his fifteenth year.

In 1640 Richard Harris, Mrs. Glover's younger brother, took his degree of B. A. at New College, Oxford, for which he had been fitted at Winchester College under the care of his uncle, John Harris, the warden. The summer after taking his degree he came to America, probably in the ship that brought over Henry Dunster; together they came to Cambridge, where from that time Mr. Harris made his home with his sister. The College was now without a head. Rev. Nathaniel Eaton, after having administered a beating to his usher, Mr. Bristoe, had fled, and Rev. Mr. Shepard and Mr.

Elijah Corlet may have been trying to instruct the youth, but a competent man, who could give his whole time to the College, was needed. Mr. Dunster was the elder of the two new arrivals; born in 1609, he was now a little over thirty, had taken his B. A. at Magdalen College, Cambridge, in 1630, and his M. A. in 1634. It is not known that he had had any parish in England. He had been in the country only three weeks when, on August 27, 1640, "About ten magistrates and sixteen elders called him to be president of the College." Beside the instructing of the youths he had to superintend the preparation of their food, beg money to keep them, and attend to all the minor duties of the College. At that time the New College had been begun, the walls only were finished, and Mr. Hugh Peter and Samuel Shepard, who had the charge of the building, had gone to England, so Mr. Dunster had to finish it. Mr. Richard Harris was appointed tutor, and for him a Chamber in the New Hall was finished at a cost to the College of £5. 19s. 11d. It was double the size of any other chamber, and was the most luxurious. It was "sieleed with Cedar round about," contained a chimney, was boarded all around with pine, *i. e.* wainscoted, had glass in the sashes, and was furnished with a form and table. Mr. Richard Harris died in 1644, bequeathing the so-called "Great Salt" to Harvard College. It had belonged to his father, Rev. Nathaniel Harris, Canon of Hereford, and had been brought to this country by his sister, Mrs. Glover. It bears on the upper side of the rim the initial G, and below, I and E, which stands for Glover, Iose and Elizabeth. On the lower part is the inscription, "The gift of Mr. Richard Harris of Cambridge, 1644," placed there at a later date.<sup>1</sup> Mr. Harris lived in the New Hall but was a member of his sister's family until her death. He died August 24, 1644, and is buried in the old burying-ground on Garden Street, but no memorial of him is there to be seen.

Rev. Henry Dunster had not been president of the College a year when, on June 22, 1641, he married the widow of the Rev. Jose Glover and went to live in the Haynes House. Mrs. Glover was not strong and only survived her second marriage two years and

<sup>1</sup> By Mr. Thaddeus William Harris, with the approval of President Edward Everett, Mr. Harris having taken pains to look up the history of this and other pieces of old silver belonging to the College.

two months, dying in August, 1643. Mr. Dunster now had the care of the five children. Roger went to England and was slain at the taking of Edinburgh Castle in 1650. Elizabeth lived seven months in the home after her step-mother's death and then married Mr. Adam Winthrop, the son of the Governor, a young man of twenty-four; she lived with him seven years, dying in 1648, leaving one child, Adam. About the time of her death her own sister, Sarah Glover, married a younger son of the Governor, Mr. Deane Winthrop; they lived at Pullen Point, now called Winthrop, in the house that is still standing. They had nine children; the sons all died young except Jose, who lived to be thirty-six, dying in 1702 without issue. There were five daughters, four of whom married; the youngest was the wife of Atherton Haugh.

Of the second Mrs. Glover's children, John, graduated in 1650 at Harvard, went to England and took his degree as M. D. at Aberdeen, where he died unmarried about 1668, having made much trouble for his step-father, President Dunster, regarding the settlement of the involved estate. Priscilla, the youngest child of the Rev. Jose Glover, married Capt. John Appleton of Ipswich. She died February 18, 1697, aged sixty-three. Her son John Appleton married before her death, 1680, Elizabeth Rogers, daughter of John Rogers of Ipswich, President of Harvard College; her granddaughter Margaret married in 1725 Rev. Edward Holyoke of Marblehead, President of Harvard; her grandson, Rev. Nathaniel Appleton, was pastor of the First Church in Cambridge for more than sixty-six years, and many of his descendants married into Cambridge families and were well known here.

That the Colony felt greatly indebted to Mr. Glover is shown by the fact that in 1639 the General Court granted to his widow six hundred acres of land, no one receiving so much except Rev. John Wilson, pastor of Boston.

In 1644 Mr. Dunster married again and the following year he moved into the President's house, that he had built with money begged from his friends. This stood where Massachusetts Hall now stands; and here came the printing-press, to be under the eye of the President. The house on Holyoke Street had been sold, but Mr. Dunster afterwards bought it back, and the Faire Grammar School was built there. Matthew Day was still in charge of the

press, and here in the President's house were printed the "Proceedings between the Narrowgansetts and English," Samuel Danforth's *Almanac* in 1646, and the "*Almanac of Mr. William Pierce, mariner.*" Then the second edition of the "*Bay Psalm Book,*" the "*Commencement Theses*" and the "*Book of Lawes.*" In May, 1649, Matthew Day died, leaving the house on the corner of Harvard Square and Dunster Street, now marked by a tablet, to his mother. His father lived there until 1668. He also left three-quarters of the Fellow's Orchard to Harvard College, of which he had been steward, his looking-glass to John Glover, then a senior in College, and to the two little children of President Dunster by the second marriage a silver spoon each. Samuel Green, at that time thirty-five years old, succeeded Matthew Day as printer.

The press remained in the President's house until he left Cambridge. Up to this time a certain amount of the profits of the press went to the College, because the font of type was its property; the rest went to the Glover heirs. The second president, Rev. Charles Chauncey, had a large family, and he asked to have the press removed. A print-house had been begun but was never completed, as the money came in so slowly; the College that had been built for the Indians, about where Matthews Hall now stands, was deserted, and it is probable that the press, that was now principally used in printing Eliot's Bible and his translations into the Indian tongue, was removed to the Indian College. In 1658 Mr. Hezekiah Usher bought a much better press and type in England, with money provided by the College, and both were placed under the charge of Mr. Samuel Green. The last of Mr. Eliot's translations printed in his lifetime was Rev. Mr. Shepard's "*Sincere Convert,*" in 1689, and the last Indian book printed in Cambridge was John Cotton's "*Spiritual Milk for American Babes,*" in 1691.

July 9, 1680, Messrs. Jasper Danker and Peter Sluyter visited Harvard College, and they record: "We passed by the printing-office, but there was nobody in it. The paper sash however being broken we looked in and saw the two presses with six or eight cases of type. There is not much work done there. Our printing office is well worth two of it and even more." This is the last account we have of the old press from an eye-witness. Glover's press, second-hand when he bought it, had been used here for fifty-

four years; meanwhile there had been many improvements in presses, so probably when the Indian College was pulled down the venerable press was sold for old iron.<sup>1</sup>

By 1718 President Dunster's house had been pulled down to make way for Massachusetts Hall. The Great and General Court had granted £3,500 towards the erection of this building, and as we see it now on our seal it has stood for nearly one hundred and ninety years. It was used first as a dormitory, later, flooring and partitions being removed, as recitation rooms; now, on Commencement days the President and officers of Harvard College await here the Governor and distinguished guests, and from its door the procession starts for the Commencement exercises. Long may it stand, the oldest building of Harvard, standing on the site where once the first press in the United States printed the first American literature!

A little to the south of Massachusetts Hall was built the second meeting-house of the First Church in 1652. Here ministered the third pastor, Rev. Jonathan Mitchell, called The Matchless. From his house President Dunster had but few steps to go on that memorable Sunday, July 30, 1654, when the Spirit moved him to remonstrate against the rite of infant baptism, an act that cost him his office and forced him to leave the Cambridge that he loved so much that on his death-bed he begged to lie in the old God's Acre on Garden Street. Here also ministered the pious Mr. Nathaniel Gookin and the saintly William Brattle. In 1706 was erected the Third Meeting-house, where Rev. Nathaniel Appleton preached until 1756, when the Fourth Meeting-house, the one shown on our seal, was built, very near the site of its predecessors. In this his-

<sup>1</sup> There is an ancient printing-press in the possession of the Vermont Historical Society now in the State House at Montpelier, which is said to be the "Daye Press." It is thought that Samuel Green gave it to Timothy Green, who gave it to the Spooners, who went to Norwich, Conn., to establish a printing-office. They took it to the New Hampshire Grant, where it was used in 1777 to print the first book printed in Vermont; it passed through the hands of many Vermont printers, and was finally given to the Vermont Historical Society by the newspaper men of the State. Those curious to know whether this is the original press brought to Cambridge by Mr. Glover are referred to two papers by General Rush E. Hawkins, entitled "The Daye Press," published in *The Literary Collector*, December, 1903, and March, 1904.

toric building the Provincial Congress, with John Hancock as president, met to elect a Committee of Safety, in 1774. Later the Congress met here again to watch the movements of the British troops. Here Washington and his officers attended public worship during the siege of Boston and listened to the preaching of the venerable Mr. Appleton. Here in 1779 the delegates from towns of Massachusetts met and framed the Constitution of the Commonwealth, that was ratified in 1780. Here for over seventy years were held the Harvard Commencements and the inaugurations of the presidents and other solemn exercises. Here General La Fayette was welcomed by a grateful people in 1824. In 1833, just two hundred years after the first meeting-house was built in Cambridge, this historic building was pulled down.

I think you will now agree with me that every part of our Society Seal is suggestive. The printing-press, the only one in America for thirty-five years; the crest of two books, typifying the books written and books printed in Cambridge during nearly three centuries; the Greek lamp, symbolic of classical learning; the oldest college building now standing; and, lastly, the historic old meeting house, where for nearly eighty years town and gown met to praise Him who had carried our forefathers safe to New England.

ALEXANDER MCKENZIE read the following paper:

#### SOME CAMBRIDGE MEN I HAVE KNOWN

MR. CHAIRMAN: I should like to have it understood at the beginning that I am here to-night under protest; I am not at all responsible; I refused and protested and never consented, — unless silence gives consent. I am especially sorry in regard to the subject that was given me, because it almost makes it obligatory to talk about myself. I have been asked to speak about some men whom I have known. It so happens that if a person lives a considerable time he comes to know a considerable number of people. That has been my lot, and I have been especially favored in the sort of people, or some of the people, whom I have known. I am somewhat oppressed when I think of those with whom my own life has been brought in contact; when I remember that I came to Boston,



a boy, a stranger in this great city, — there was not a man in the city whom I knew except in the very slightest way, — and yet that I was permitted to know so many afterwards who have had an active part, here in the college and in the country.

What I shall say to-night, for I certainly must be limited, will relate almost entirely to the men whom I have known in Harvard College. The first great man I ever saw was John Quincy Adams. He came to New Bedford when I was a schoolboy, and the boys were allowed to shake hands with him. Then I came to Boston and was thrown into connection with one of the leading families of the city, the Lawrences, and with them spent four years. This has always been a mystery to me, that they really took me in. I had not been in their employ very long when the head of the firm, Mr. Samuel Lawrence, asked me to his house for a Christmas dinner. Why he selected me, the youngest boy in his employ, I do not know; but there came to be a real friendship, and he came almost to be a father to me, — and that led on to other things. So when I came to college, very much against his remonstrance, it was in part through his instrumentality that I met the first eminent man of my college experience, the Honorable Edward Everett, whom I came to know very pleasantly, so far as a young man could, — becoming more than a guest, a friend even, in his house, — and whose acquaintance I enjoyed to the day of his death, and might have enjoyed to this day if he had lived. Of course that was due to the fact that his son William was my college chum, as he is my friend to this hour. Mr. Everett is most highly esteemed as scholar and orator, and statesman; but when one came to be near him he was found a very generous and companionable man. I had many delightful hours in his house! I think you will agree with me that the easiest man to get along with is a gentleman. One whom we call a man of the people oftentimes does not know what to do and is very awkward in doing it; but a gentleman you can depend on for his courtesy. Mr. Everett was one of the gentlest men I have ever known; he never made a noise. I remember going upstairs behind him one day, and recall his saying: "Dr. Jackson says you must go upstairs slowly." That has been a lesson to me. There was nothing more impressive than to be with Mr. Everett at family prayers. He would stand and read the prayers with all the rever-

ence and dignity befitting that solemn service. He was a man of charming wit, with great resources in historical and personal incidents which came constantly to his mind, and which he was very glad to share with others. Now there is a point which I should like to make because I think it needs, possibly, to be recognized. Mr. Everett has always been called a cold man. It has been my fortune to know some of those cold men, who keep one at a distance. They are as genial men as I have happened to encounter. They are not men with whom you take liberties. They are reserved towards those who intrude upon them; but any one who has the slightest claim has found them very kind, very approachable men. Such at least has been my experience.

When I was coming to college Mr. Everett suggested to me, what would have been presumptuous for a sub-freshman without some such introduction, that I should call upon the President. The President was by marriage a relative of Mr. Everett. So I ventured to call upon him, and the President, I am very glad to remember, was James Walker. President Walker gave me a very kind, cordial reception, and that was my entrance, my first step into the college. There are those here to-night, I presume, who remember Dr. Walker. A greater man has rarely walked the streets of Cambridge in this or any preceding generation. He was a man of very sturdy character. He was very lame, and walked with labor across the college yard. His hand was cramped and he had to hold his pen in his fist, and push it up and down in a very irregular style of writing. But his words told. His face was one of those strong, massive faces. His preaching was of that strong, massive kind. I keep two volumes of his sermons at my hand now. I wish we had such preachers in these days. We get too little of that tremendous iron-bound truth which there is no getting away from. He was very decided in his ways. We did not often hear the President. But now and then he would lead the chapel service, and the fellows went out and talked about it. It was something to remember, to hear Dr. Walker read the Bible. He liked those dramatic passages. He had one gesture, a sort of up and down arrangement; but that did not come into his reading. I can hear him read now: Mene, mene, tekem, upharsin. Every fellow felt that he was in the scales, and that the scales were turn-

ing the wrong way. Then in preaching he would come out with some such thundering sentence as, "Young men, you have more need of religion than religion has of you!" Yet a kind man he was, a courteous man, a man ever to be trusted. They had a report in the class before mine that he once preached a sermon on Honesty is the best policy, and proved it was not; but I think that was a student misconception. He was, on the other hand, a very honest, straightforward man. I remember very well going to him one day. The faculty—it was not this faculty but another—made a rule that Class-day should be pushed up against Commencement. In my time we used to have Class-day and Commencement about three weeks apart, and the fellows who had parts were supposed to be writing them. I do not know what the others were supposed to be doing. Then the faculty put the two days near together, so that we lost that three weeks' recess. Well, we had a class meeting and remonstrated; and they appointed a man who afterwards became a prominent Boston lawyer, Frank Balch, and myself a committee to wait on the President. We secured the interview and stated our case. Our principal argument was that if they moved Class-day they took it out of strawberry time, and what would Class-day be without strawberries! I presume that the President saw the point. He heard all we had to say, and then quietly remarked: "Young gentlemen, your feeling is better than your argument." But he gave us what we asked for; they moved Commencement, and let Class-day stand. So we prevailed. He was that kind of man,—honest, steady, firm in his conviction, but with a warm, generous, obliging heart. He said to me one day after I came back here, "If I ever gave up being a Unitarian, which I cannot imagine, I should become a Methodist." He liked the Methodist spirit and emotion. That was in the old time; Methodists seem to have given up much of that feeling, but they used to have a good deal of inspiring sound and glow; they used to sing; they do not sing in that way now,—they have quartette choirs. Dr. Walker knew the former days.

The preacher who came to the college at the same time with my class was of a different type; just as good a man as the President, but not so well fitted for his position. He was the most popular preacher in Boston, I think, when he came here; but for some reason

he did not quite meet the student mind. He was not a graduate of Harvard, which was a misfortune, and he did not get into the Harvard way. He was in a transition state; nobody knew quite where he was coming out. He was rather fond of ritual, which the Harvard faculty disliked. He was fond of form in one way and another. The students said that he talked too much about sin. Perhaps he did. They said that he was wordy. He did drive a substantive and six, as they said of Rufus Choate. But it was all very good; and I think we never had a man here who cared more for our welfare than Dr. Huntington. You know if a man gets an unfortunate name in college he seldom loses it; and Dr. Huntington made an error in the beginning. He called us together and sought our favor, and among other things said, "I have asked that I may not be required to join the faculty; I want to stand outside as your friend." Well, we believed in that and rather liked it. Then presently he was in the faculty. The fellows never understood quite how he got there, what the change of mind was; but it gave rise to one of those college prejudices which you cannot reason against. But he was one of the best of men. I think the hardest contest I had in college was for him. It came time to get the baccalaureate preacher. We had a class meeting, and the class said the Plummer professor should not preach that sermon. I thought that he should, if I could bring it about. I made the best argument I could and was beaten, as I have been many times since. They said the President should preach the sermon. Dr. Walker was waited on, and he simply remarked, "Whoever happens to be preaching that day will preach that sermon." The Plummer professor preached it. I had my way after all, though it was gathering victory out of defeat. I have the greatest regard for Dr. Huntington. I think it was unfortunate that he was here, but no man was ever more faithful and loyal, and he did more in some ways than anybody else at that time.

But the man who came after him — now I am down to your time — was a model man in many things, a man of great learning, a man of an immense heart. I have seldom known a man who had such a large heart as Dr. Andrew Peabody. It was big all through. I meet a great many men whom I respect when I go away from them more than I did when I came to them; I do not think I ever

talked with Dr. Peabody that I did not think better of him; but I thought better of myself, too. He had that way; I would tell him some little project I was going to carry out, some paper I was writing, and he would express his great pleasure, "I am so glad You are going to do that." I do not suppose he thought of it five minutes after, but still it helped me over the hard places. Kind! You could not get him to do anything against a student if he knew that student's grandfather. He had a theory that a man might have two inheritances. He cited the case of a man who was living in the town here at that time who had been wild in his youth, but who turned around and became a very sober citizen. He said, "That man used his inheritance from his mother first; that took him some years, and he ran through that; then he took up his father,—it is his father you see now." The father was a minister of good standing. There was a great deal of wit in the Doctor. There was a great deal of severity when he was stirred up. I have rarely seen a man who could be more sarcastic. I once asked him about a minister who had come into this region, "Do you know him?" He said, "Yes, I do; he was a business man; he came to me and asked if he had better study for the ministry. I told him, no. He took my advice, and went into the ministry without studying." He was somewhat uncertain for a time, as many were, over some things in the matter of evolution, especially on that Simian line, whether we really do come from monkeys. He said in one of his sermons, I remember, "The best proof we have that men have come from monkeys is the desire of some men to prove that it is so." He confessed to me one day a certain relief he had received. It seems they wanted to put up a new building in our ward here and there was opposition to it, and a public hearing, and they got the old Doctor down to testify on one side or the other. A foolish thing! The Doctor did not know anything about it, but he knew which side they wanted him to testify on. But there was an Irish alderman there who handled him, as they say, "without gloves"; also used him very roughly and rudely. I saw the Doctor shortly after, and he said, "I have been in doubt about this matter of evolution, about our coming from monkeys. My mind is clear now; I have found the connecting link; it is an alderman from East Cambridge." Well, that

was the sort of thing he could say ; and yet he would be so kind, so patient, so generous. I have one or two letters from him that I should think were extravagant if I did not know the sober mind which was back of them. I think, on the whole, the most touching thing I ever heard from the Doctor was a paper he read at our ministers' club upon the internal evidence for the authorship of the Gospel of St. John, — that St. John wrote it. It was a delightful paper, and one point which he made was, that it was written by an old man. Dr. Peabody, I think, then was over eighty. He said, "There is this peculiarity about an old man: he notices little things. Now you read that Gospel and compare it with the others and you find it is full of little things." I cannot give the instances now, but you will remember that some were drawn out in detail. He might have used, for example, the Cana of Galilee incident. A young man would have said, "There were some stone water-jars there." The old man said, "There were six of them and they would hold about two or three firkins apiece." Again, by the Sea of Galilee, a young man would say, "They brought in the nets with lots of fishes." There the old man would say, "There were a hundred and fifty-three fishes, and big ones, too." This course of argument, coming from this old man who said he remembered the past now a great deal better than he did when younger, became very impressive. A very rare, very choice character! I almost pity anybody who never knew Dr. Peabody. It seems there must be something wanting in his life. He was not graceful. He was reported to have said that he saw no good in going to dancing school; he never went. There was no reason to suppose he had gone. But his mind worked clearly, distinctly, and beautifully. He was a man long to be remembered.

I began, I think, about the President. Let me pass on to the President who came after Dr. Walker. It was after my time; my whole college course was spent under Dr. Walker; and I am grateful for that. But the President who followed was a professor in my day, Professor Felton. We have recently heard an admirable account of the man and his life from Professor Goodwin, and I need not speak of him at any length. Those here who remember him recall a man whose very presence was full of gladness and beauty. A large man, a jolly man, with curly hair and a smiling face. I

know at the Phi Beta dinners we always expected something funny from Professor Felton. He was not a great teacher, at least according to my standard. He undertook to read Demosthenes with us, but I think there was something wanting. I do not think we entered into the spirit of Demosthenes as we might have done if he had made us dig things out for ourselves. But he was wonderfully popular. I remember very well our last recitation to him. It had been the custom after the last recitations to cheer the professors. There was naturally a good deal of discrimination about it, and the faculty noticed that we did not cheer men equally, but one more than another; so they attempted to stop the whole thing, and they voted there should be no more of that cheering of the professors. They wanted to protect the men who did not get the applause. The Professor told us this as we went down under Harvard Hall, and it must have been G. Lawrence who called out, "Three cheers for Corny Felton!" We cheered him; and nobody enjoyed it more than he did, I think, if the sound went up into his ears, and brought out that beautiful smile which we knew so well.

In Greek we were singularly off, if I speak of men I knew. It was pretty hard upon us freshmen to be thrown upon Sophocles. Sophocles was a Greek right through. It was a current mystery whether he was a monk, or soldier, or what. He was evidently a Greek. He knew everything, that was understood; and he was very quiet, as he walked about the streets with his head down, meditating something. But in the recitation room it was simply an impossibility to move with assurance. No matter how well you got your lesson, he would take you off on some track you never dreamed of. He would mislead a student; he would give a cue which the poor fellow would follow and get into trouble. "Is that verb in the second aorist?" "Yes, sir." "It is not." And he had one question, relating to something in Greece, — I do not remember quite the point, something in regard to an old temple and its fallen columns. "Why is that so? How do you account for that?" Well, the fellow had never heard of the thing, and he gave a guess. "No, that is not it." The fellow who tried next without success varied the guess. Another was inquired of. "No, no; what is the reason for that." "I do not know, sir." "That is

right, nobody knows." I think that particular adventure was not tried in my class, but he would lead us along a good deal in that way. He was in some ways a very good tutor. There was a custom in that day that if you lived under a tutor you were liable to be called on at any time for his errands. He had only to stamp on the floor and you had to go up and do whatever he told you. It was my luck to live under Sophocles, but never in the whole year did he stamp on the floor. He once came and tapped on my door, and when I went there he said in his solemn way, "I should like to see Bailey, if it is convenient; if not, no matter." Well, I did what I ought not to have done; I should not do it now; I called Bailey. What the result was I do not know, but that is the only application I ever had from Sophocles to do anything of that sort. When I returned to Cambridge, as I did after a little absence, I knew Sophocles very well. He was a delightful man to meet anywhere, in his room, on the street. It was pleasant to ask him questions. I remember there was a Greek word which, professionally, I had some occasion to consider; and there was some dispute about its meaning; and walking down Garden Street one day I said, "Mr. Sophocles, what does that word mean?" He said, "What does Epiphanius say?" That did not help me, for I did not know what Epiphanius said. He went on and expanded it, however, and I found that I agreed with what he said. I have always felt a little braver, for I hold the same opinion still, and if anybody disputes me, I have Epiphanius behind me. I believe Sophocles' chief diversion was keeping hens, which he quartered on some neighbor's premises. You see that Sophocles was a pretty difficult man to get on with as a teacher, especially for innocent, unsuspecting freshmen. I had never read a line of lyric Greek poetry until I came here for examination. To be thrown suddenly into the *Alcestis* of Euripides was a little violent. Somehow I came through. Then we were thrown into the hands of a magnificent scholar, with all the learning of Germany in his brain. His name was Goodwin. He was commonly known as John Goodwin. I do not know why. I think that we all liked him. I believe it was the *Ajax* which we read with him. We had difficulty with the play. The text was corrupt; but, corrupt or pure, it was a great deal too much for us; and Goodwin's hobby was to give us some



other text, to amend that we had. Now for fellows who could not manage one, it was worse than superfluous to give us two or three more. But we came through, and had great and abiding respect for our teacher. I hope it will be a very great while before his epitaph is written, but one of my class wrote an epitaph as we were sitting there one day and he was giving his versions of the text. Dr. Huntington, now at Grace Church, New York, the witty man of our class, drew a gravestone and wrote this inscription :

Here lies tutor G. ; read his epitaph straight,  
Let no word, line nor letter be needing ;  
For should you make e'en the slightest mistake,  
He will rise and propose the true reading.

That is the way in which we learned Greek. If we pass over to other departments we had various experiences. There was no man more generally beloved and trusted, no man more learned in his own department, than Asa Gray. I esteemed him very highly then, and afterwards as a parishioner. But, like other men, he was not very successful as a teacher of undergraduates. Those men, they knew so much they could not understand how it was that we knew so little. If we had been proficient, with some enthusiasm over Botany, which was a required study, we might have done better. The only thing I remember learning was the difference between endogenous and exogenous. I think I have still the substance of the distinction. But the courtesy of the man ! He would call on a poor fellow who would not know anything on the subject of his inquiry and whose remarks were inaccurate. But there was no sneer, no rebuke. "Allow me to pass that" ; and the student, not to be outdone in courtesy, would allow him to pass it. That was the end, except it might have been noticed in the marks. We had marks in those days. Apparently he was fond of argument. If you find a quiet man you will generally find a combatant underneath. The blustering man is apt to be a coward. Some of you may remember Gray's dispute with Agassiz. He was very much displeased with a popular lecturer who was around here after my college time, a Harvard man with the name of Joseph Cook. Cook's folly or foible was omniscience ; he knew everything. When he talked on science he made a bad piece of work of it. Dr. Gray was offended and complained to me about it. I did not know much about the matter.

After a time this lecturer struck theology, and made as bad work of that as he did of science. I met the Professor one day and said, "Dr. Gray, I see now what has troubled you about Cook." "Ah, yes, yes, you see now, you see now," he said. I think there must be some here who remember seeing him going up the street with the little dog behind him, in a quiet, meditative way. He had a present of botanical specimens from a man in Maine; I think his name was Sparrow. When Dr. Gray wanted to acknowledge it, he had lost the letter, but he remembered the name was the name of a bird, and sent his acknowledgment to Mr. Swallow; it was in the same department, so it did not make much difference. He had the honor, so it is said, — I suppose it is correct, — of settling the question of priority between Darwin and Wallace. It was disputed which of them gave his great theory first. It so happened that Darwin had written a letter which Dr. Gray was able to produce, and which settled that question. He was a man that would give you a great deal in a small compass. About the time that evolution was first talked about, he knew what authority I would appeal to, as a minister, and to prove that evolution was true, he referred me to the book of Genesis, and said, "There it is way back there." There it was. People had not generally appealed to that authority. They had looked down among birds, and bugs, and plants. He knew that would not appeal to me; he went back to the creation. While I was talking with him one day, speaking of a lecturer who had amazed his hearers because he knew so much more than other people and had a right to know more, for he had seen through an immense telescope, nobody in the audience had seen such a big telescope as that man had seen through, and they sat there thinking. That man must be telling the truth, because he has seen through a bigger telescope than we have. Dr. Gray said to me, "That man does not see a single thing through that telescope that you cannot see standing on this sidewalk." At once I saw that it was so. He could see a little further and see more things; he could not discover a single astronomical principle with any religious bearing that a boy on the sidewalk could not discover. I was very fond of Dr. Gray; I treasure his memory; and that beautiful verse which was written of him by Mr. Lowell is eminently true when it speaks of his indefatigable days, and prays

that they may be prolonged, — days which are as gayly innocent and fragrant as his flowers. You notice that Lowell said *his* flowers, not *the* flowers. They said of Dr. Gray, that if he took up a bunch of flowers they would fall into their places naturally, they loved him so. It is possible that is an exaggeration, but it shows the spirit of the man. I do believe there is some affinity between men and flowers. At any rate, they have the same life, and why should they not work together?

Mathematics! Shall I say a word about it? The class was divided into two parts. Half of it was given to a man popularly known as Jimmy Peirce, and the other half to a man known as Eliot. He was connected with the college afterwards in another capacity, — I believe that he is now. I came under Charles W. Eliot, — a beautiful teacher, clear, accurate, just as he is now; very kind, very helpful, very considerate. We not only learned geometry, analytical geometry, trigonometry, and such things from him, but he took a squad of us out to survey. We surveyed the whole college yard, put every tree in its place very carefully, and all the buildings, with their ins and outs. I think the only place which baffled us was that curve around by Harvard Square. I think I was on that part. We had to appeal to him to get the curve drawn as it was. But we made such a good map that the corporation accepted it, and thanked us for it. Then from him we went up to the greatest of all mathematicians, Benjamin Peirce. If it is any fun to see a man stand before the blackboard and cover it with Japanese or Chinese or some other characters you cannot understand, we had that satisfaction. He spent the morning amusing himself at the blackboard. We used to follow along a little while, all of us together, and then one pencil would drop, then another, and another, and by and by the last man had given in. He gave us some problems to work out, and he gave us beautiful curves to draw; but the only thing really practical which I got from him was a formula which one day he put upon the blackboard in his simple, childlike way. "That formula," he said, "is the one by which the universe was constructed, — by which every conceivable universe must be constructed." I took it down; I have not had occasion to use it, but whenever I am called upon to create a universe I shall use that

formula. I believe it is the only practical thing I brought out of that recitation room.

We were favored in a good many ways; but we were badly used in some, very badly used in philosophy. We had a man abundantly able to teach us, Professor Bowen, but he, at the time he should have been teaching us, went to Europe, and we were left. Political economy and mental philosophy were combined at that time. Political economy consisted principally, so far as we went, I think, in refuting Malthus. Why we wanted to refute Malthus I do not know, but we did it satisfactorily. That is about all I learned except one other point, that "the presumption is in favor of existing institutions." That is all gone by now; the presumption at present is not in favor of existing institutions; it is in favor of different ones, — variety, change, novelty are most attractive. They are termed progress and advance, and sometimes they are.

We ought to have enjoyed Professor Bowen; he was a fine scholar, and a fine writer of English. I am still sorry that he went abroad when he did. But there was a man here in some respects one of the most remarkable in college, the one who could teach everything. There were some men who could teach two things. I had this teacher in at least five different departments, — I am not sure but there were six; there are five I recall at this moment. Whenever anybody went away they put him in; we had him in Philosophy and in Political Economy, and Forensics; and in Elocution, Orthoepey, History. At the end of the week for half an hour, or possibly two half hours, we used to have the President; but that did not amount to much, there was so little of it. It was too bad that we were used as we were; I think if we could have had President Walker right along I might now have been able to understand Josiah Royce, and might have reached some tolerable height or some tolerable depth in philosophy.

There was no man whom we liked better or respected more than the professor of History; a pure, delicate man, sensitive as a woman! How quick he was! How he would blush at some little thing! Professor Torrey was an eminent teacher; he was a teacher before he came here. He taught us the policies and politics of modern Europe, and many other things that have stayed by me to

this day, which is a great deal to say of things you learn in college. I had a special acquaintance with him. There was a man in New Bedford when I was a boy known as Governor Swain; he was the governor of the Island of Naushon. His boy was out of health, and the doctor advised the father to take his boy to the Azores, and they took Mr. Torrey along as a tutor. It so happened that they embarked on the ship of which my father was the captain; and when I came to college Professor Torrey was kind enough to remember that, and I think he always treated me with some special courtesy because of that voyage he had made with my father. He gave us delightful lectures. I said to him not long before he died, "I wish you would print those lectures." He said, "No; they were well enough then, but that sort of work has been done by many people since." The lectures were fresh and instructive, and charmed us who heard them.

I do not know that there was any man from whom I got more practical help than from Professor Child. He was a man we all liked. We read Chaucer, Anglo-Saxon, with him and studied Whately and Campbell; but the great thing he did was correcting our themes. He was frank and honest. He gave the most remarkable subjects. Nobody had heard of them before. "When the people of Crete, in times past, had a man to curse any one, they prayed the gods to involve him in some evil habit." I think that was the first theme, and it was a sample of the rest. The first feeling you had when he gave out the subject was, I don't know anything about that. But before the time came around there had to be something written. The theme went in on fair white paper, and came back decorated; with red marks sometimes drawn across a whole page to show how much he liked it. Sometimes a short sentence ran along some fine piece of work, "What of it?" When a fellow had expended his whole nature on a passage, there would be a single word on the margin in blue pencil,—"Bosh." You never forgot that; and I think the writers of that time excelled in clearness and strength of style. He was very fond of Anglo-Saxon; very fond of illustration. I have heard a fellow say, "I shall get a good mark this time; I have put in a simile"; he thought a simile was worth at least five. We learned a great deal from him in that simple and direct way.

As I have had to talk a great deal since, I think it has stayed by me better even than that formula for constructing the universe. It has been of more practical use. I cannot say what the future may bring.

In Science we did not do a great deal. We had Professor Lovering in Physics. We used to think he overworked the parallelogram of forces, but perhaps he did not. He was an easy teacher. We kept our books open while the recitation was going on; that is, not when we were called on to recite, but up to that moment. There was no concealment about it. We were called in order, and you could very easily keep along with the text, so that it was easy to recite. The experiments were interesting, though somewhat monotonous. The great thing that distinguished him was his perfect coolness, calm, undisturbed, imperturbable. I remember one day the black assistant was pumping water through a rubber hose up into a high tank. I do not know whether it was mischief or not, but that hose gradually rose up, and came around and struck Professor Lovering in the back of the neck. There was no anger, no passion. In a very courteous voice he asked Clary what he was doing. He was reported in one of his electric experiments to have sent off a spark and to have very quietly remarked, "If that had gone through me I should have been a corpse." He had a college catalogue of the sort we used to have, a very thin, blue book, and he sent an electric spark through it, making a hole about as large as a cambric needle, and passed it down to the students. One of them took out his knife and enlarged the aperture until it was about as large as a cent. It was not satisfactory any longer as proof on that particular point and was called in. He was not quite the prophet. His lectures were largely on electricity. I think of his pronouncement: "This is very pretty as you see it here; there have been some attempts to make a practical use of it, but nothing has been effected." I wish he could come back and ride on a trolley car and hang on a strap. He would have no further doubt of its practical usefulness.

Professor Cooke in Chemistry was a fine lecturer, a good teacher, but that was about the whole of it. We had no laboratory work, except a man here and there. The only experiment I remember we ever tried ourselves — I never tried it, but it was tried

down here in the Bakery, where I was living — was to make, in a vial, sulphuretted hydrogen, and send it, by a glass tube, through another fellow's keyhole, the result of which would resemble the fragrance of an egg which has outlived its usefulness. The Professor was reported to have said that he knew a smell worse than that, but he never told us what it was.

I am taking your time too long. Many more of these men I could talk about if there were time. We had Professor Agassiz a little; we had Professor Jeffries Wyman a little; we had Professor Lowell. But Mr. Lowell's lectures, as we heard them, were not exactly suited to the student taste. The course he gave us was on the English poets, minor poets, — Pollok's *Course of Time*, Young's *Night Thoughts*, etc. I dare say there were fellows like Frank Hopkinson and Frank Abbot in the class who enjoyed them, but to most of us they were not appealing. But two sentences have stayed in my mind, though I have forgotten so many better things. He characterized this literature in this way: "When we read these poems, we feel as when we see a mastodon, that they are fearfully and wonderfully made, but we are glad the breed is extinct;" and somewhat more cutting was his summing up: "Wishy-washy stuff, where the big words go floundering about like bones in a charity soup, which, so far from adding anything to the flavor, only suggest unpleasant comparisons." Still, it was something to see Mr. Lowell; something, certainly, to know him in the familiarity which came after student life was over. What a delightful man he was to those who came, as I never did, close to him in his own study of Italian! I think one of the brightest remarks of Mr. Howells related to his coming back after he had left Cambridge and again meeting Mr. Lowell. It was not the same thing, he said. And he made that wonderfully suggestive remark, "He had lost the habit of me." There is nothing finer than that. It was very fine when he was a neighbor to sit down and read Italian, but "He had lost the habit of me"; and one has to come into that habit. I met Mr. Lowell when he came back from Spain in Sever's bookstore. We had a word or two, and he came over to the other side of the shop to speak to me. "It is a little hard," he said, "when one comes back to his own country and in the University Bookstore has a man say to him, 'Will I do this up, sir, or shall I send it.'"

I think I have talked about all the men I should talk about at this hour. I do not make any comparisons; I suppose there is more information in the faculty to-day than there was in my time; there ought to be after these years of study. Yet, if I express any doubt, it is because you cannot tell exactly what is going to last. It is not very long ago that Herbert Spencer was a great name in Cambridge. Professor James has recently spoken of him in very uncomplimentary terms. Now what is to become of men who gave up their philosophy for Herbert Spencer, and are told that his philosophy is a wooden system, "as if knocked together out of cracked hemlock boards," and that his claim to renown rests on the fact that his heart was in the right place philosophically. Perhaps it was; what we want is for his philosophy to be right. So I am a little uncertain what is going to last. There are very fine scholars here. There is more teaching than in my time. Younger men possibly come at times closer to younger men. I do not know but there are as many men who are looked up to as there were in my day, but we old fellows cannot quite see that. There are just as good men here, but I recall the feeling with which we looked up to Louis Agassiz, the most magnificent man I ever looked upon, I thought. It was fine just to hear him, to see him draw pictures on the blackboard! There are such men here now; I am very far from intimating that there are not; but I may be pardoned my admiration for the sages of the olden days. I long ago found there is more to be learned from men than from books, a great deal more, and that it makes more difference who the teacher is than what the study is, and that to be in the presence of a man who has succeeded, really and truly, in making a great life, is a help and a liberal education. I am glad to the bottom of my subconsciousness that I spent four years under James Walker; I feel his influence, his blessing, his presence to-day. Great men they were, and they proved it by great lives. It was given to me to be associated with many great men. I had hardly come back here as a minister before I went into the board of overseers; then I was made secretary of the board, so that I stayed in and outlived everybody there except the president. For those years, thirty years nearly, that association was an education. They did not teach theology or discuss it, but I saw there great men, men



of affairs. I sat side by side with Charles Francis Adams, and Judge Hoar, and Solomon Lincoln, and for almost thirty years face to face with President Eliot. It was a school for me, a school for the ministry, a school where one learns those lessons which can be changed and applied whatever be the way of his life.

There is one other association with the men of my time, — that is with the men of my own class. I suppose all well-informed people admit that of the last century the two great college classes were '29 and '59. '59 men all feel that, at any rate. I think we have done our part in the world; that we have given, perhaps, our share of men who have done good work for their fellow men. Better than all our sharing of study was our sharing of life. There is nothing like a college friendship. I believe, more and more, that there is nothing in the world that is so well worth keeping as friendship, and I am pained when I see how friends drift apart when the very wealth of life is in this fellowship of hearts. Our college friendships do last; they have lasted in my own class; and if we could sing to-night our college song, I think there is hardly a man of the class who could sing it without a tremble in the voice and a tear in the eye. I wish Sam Langmaid were here; I would ask him to sing it: —

"Heart to heart, boys, hand to hand, boys,  
Stand we members of the class of '59."

At the conclusion of Dr. McKenzie's paper, the meeting was dissolved.

## THE ELEVENTH MEETING

THE ELEVENTH MEETING — a Special Meeting called by the Council — of THE CAMBRIDGE HISTORICAL SOCIETY was held the twenty-seventh day of February, nineteen hundred and eight, at a quarter before eight o'clock in the evening, in the building of the Cambridge Latin School, Trowbridge Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts, for the purpose of making the first award of the Longfellow Centenary Medal Prize.

The Third Vice-President, ARCHIBALD MURRAY HOWE, presided.

RICHARD HENRY DANA read the following paper :

## GENERAL PELEG WADSWORTH /

IN opening the meeting to-night, I should like to say a few words of a dear, fine, old-fashioned gentleman, who had, I believe, something to do with the excellent qualities of the mother of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. This person is no other than General Peleg Wadsworth, her father.

Referring to the mother of the poet, Mr. Samuel Longfellow, in the Life, says, "From her must have come to her son the imaginative and romantic side of his nature."

She gives this picturesque description of her father, the General: "Imagine to yourself a man of middle age, well proportioned, with a military air, and who carried himself so truly that many thought him tall. His dress a light scarlet coat, buff small clothes and vest, full ruffles over the hands, white stockings, shoes with silver buckles, white cravat bow in front, hair well powdered and tied behind with a club, so called." What a contrast to the sombre clothing of the men of our day!

And she continues: "Of his character others may speak, but I cannot forbear to claim for him an uncommon share of benevolence and kind feeling."

He was a distinguished general in the Revolutionary War and a member of Congress. It is not as such, however, that I shall speak of him to-night, but I will rather take up some of those leading characteristics which I think had an influence on his own family and descendants.

As a boy, he was fond of learning. The school in those days was moved from one neighborhood to another, and this little boy, voluntarily, when not compelled to go so far by his parents, and when none of the other boys did the same, trudged out four miles, rising early before the rest of the family, and walked back four miles at the end of the day all alone, in order to keep up his education. He succeeded so well in this that later his father sent him to college.

After that, he taught school, and there he showed an unusual love for children; for, instead of the whipping and severe discipline that prevailed in those days, he laid aside the rod and ruled wholly by moral influence. After the morning prayers, he had singing. He established military drill, furnishing a little gun with a belt and tin bayonet for each boy and two drums for the drummers. He had colored ribbons, or "knots" as he called them, of red, blue and black, which he fastened on the collars of the "very good," the good, or the bad boys respectively. Altogether, he seemed to be some hundred years ahead of his time, towards the development of the kindergarten methods.

The same love for children he showed in his own home. At a period when parents were in the habit of standing aloof from their children and keeping them in awe, he says, "The behaviour of the little ones of the family very much depends upon the attention paid them by the great ones." He believed in the best in his children.

A man away from home, not receiving letters, is apt to write in rebuke or sarcasm, or at least complaint; but on January 24, 1799, General Wadsworth writes as follows: "Not a line, my love, have I to acknowledge this morning from any of my dear family. I know this is not because I have lost their love, but I suppose it

is because they are agreeably engaged in some other way amongst themselves. This is not an unpleasant idea to me, for I delight in their enjoyment."

Living at a time, too, when religious views were harsh, we find him writing from Washington in January, 1803, apropos of a "hellfire sermon" he had heard, that "the God whom I have heard preached to-day was a vindictive God, very different from my God. However, I have the charity for the preacher and have no doubt that he was preaching what he believed to be the word of God; but then, I must claim the same liberty which he has taken to judge for myself. . . . I ever wish to instill into the minds of my family the principles of benevolence, justice and good morality, with a love to God and a love to man, and with these they shall have the liberty to choose their own mode of putting them into practise."

I hope, in these few words, I have presented to you a picture of the man who, as the letters and traditions of the family amply show, had much to do with introducing those fine qualities of heart and mind which so greatly characterize his grandson the poet, whose birthday we commemorate to-day, and in whose honor the addresses to-night will be made.<sup>1</sup>

WILLIAM ROSCOE THAYER, Chairman of the Committee upon the Longfellow Centenary Medal Prize, made the following remarks:

#### REMARKS OF WILLIAM ROSCOE THAYER

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: As chairman of the Committee I have the duty, the very pleasant duty, of making the announcement. First, however, as this is the first time when this medal is given, it may interest you to know some of the reasons for which we made the conditions for the prize, and I will state them as briefly as possible.

<sup>1</sup> See Wadsworth Family in America (1888), pp. 42-51; Dr. Timothy Dwight's Travels, vol. ii.; A Little Good Boy (privately printed, Portland, 1903); and Life of H. W. Longfellow, by Samuel Longfellow, vol. i., pp. 3 and 20 (1891).

A year ago the Cambridge Historical Society celebrated Longfellow's Centennial by exercises in Sanders Theatre which are not likely soon to be forgotten, and by an exhibit at the Public Library of his works, many editions of his books, many autographs, and other interesting relics. To perpetuate that festival the Society caused to be struck a medal. Last autumn Professor Norton, to whom Cambridge and all of us owe so many helpful suggestions, asked the Society whether it would not be well to offer one of these medals each year to the Cambridge school boy or girl who should write the best short essay on Longfellow or on some topic connected with him. The Society welcomed the proposal and appointed a committee to carry it out. This committee, after consultation with Professor Norton, announced late in the autumn the terms of the competition. Our first purpose was that every young scholar in Cambridge, whether in private, public, or parochial school or under a tutor, should be eligible to compete. The competition is to stimulate interest in Cambridge through the works and life of Longfellow: therefore we wished to invite all, — for every boy and girl ought to feel that he or she is a part of this city. But in order to make the competition most profitable, we thought it well to rule that the writers must be at least sixteen years old. The youth of sixteen who prepares himself to write such a composition is mature enough to get permanent good from the work. If alert, he cannot fail to discover that after he has collected and arranged his material, thought it over and written his essay, he has gained unexpectedly in his power to think and to express himself. That may be the beginning, perhaps, of his real intellectual development. At any rate, it will tell favorably on all his other school-work. And to read carefully, to make the acquaintance, perhaps for the first time, of a considerable part of Longfellow's poems and prose, must have a lasting effect, since at sixteen or seventeen the impression which one gets from books ought to be lasting. So we decided that both for the good of the writers themselves and for the result as shown in these essays, it was well to set the minimum age at sixteen years. And I feel sure that when you have listened to the prize essay to-night, you will think we were justified.

The announcement of the terms of the competition was unavoidably made so late that it left comparatively little time for the prep-

aration of many essays. Nevertheless, several were handed in,—some from public and some from private schools, an encouraging start, and among these three were worthy of careful consideration. Hereafter the Committee expects to announce the subject before June of each year. That will allow seven or eight months, including the long summer vacation, in which prospective competitors can read up the material, and, what is quite as important, think it over. Reading is easy; thinking is hard,—so hard, indeed, that most persons seem to try to scrape through life without thinking at all. But thought is the most evident mark of distinction between human beings and animals, and the great business of teaching, whether in schools or universities, should have for its aim to train youths to think. The man who thinks clearly, who sees things in their right proportion, and knows their true relations is becoming more and more indispensable. And right thinking leads straight to right action, which is the crown of life. With this in view, our committee determined that the essays should be brief, because brevity of itself compels a writer to think. If, having material which, presented somewhat loosely, might fill ten printed pages, he finds himself obliged to condense it into five, he will more than doubly profit by the process; for this calls out quite different powers, higher powers. It forces him to select, and selection is the very cornerstone of every enduring art, including all forms of literary expression. You cannot attain to an effective brevity unless you think.

The Committee thank the teachers of the Cambridge schools for their co-operation this year, and we urge them to continue to encourage their qualified pupils to compete for this prize. We believe we speak for the Historical Society when we say we hope there may soon spring up a keen, wholesome rivalry among the schools to win this prize; that the Longfellow medallist will be greeted with honor by his teachers and schoolmates, and the newspapers, referring to him, will be able occasionally to print something besides sports as a part of the life of our schools. Sports are well, but they need no encouragement. The things of the mind, the faculties which are to carry you not merely through school or college, but through life, need to be properly understood and revered. Therefore, to stimulate interest in such a prize as the Longfellow Medal is obviously most desirable. Every teacher

knows that the best test of his pupils is not the formal test such as is set at examination time, but some competition like these short essays which the scholars undertake of their own accord and work out with enthusiasm and really put themselves into. It is only when you put yourselves into your work, making it a part of yourselves, instead of the mere fulfilling of a set task, that we get your true quality. Let us hope, then, that the teachers will spur on other pupils to join in this contest every year in larger numbers. Incidentally, it should be a source of satisfaction to a teacher of English to see his instruction bear fruit in the Longfellow prize essays. I am happy to report that one of the compositions handed in this year was by a girl. Let us trust that next year many of the compositions handed in will be by girls, and that they will win at least half the prizes. There are reasons why girls of sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, should excel boys of the same age.

Although Professor Norton will speak as only he can on the larger aspects of such a matter, I cannot close without referring briefly to one or two points. And the first is, — how grateful we and every dweller in Cambridge ought to be that we have in Longfellow so perfect a subject for study and admiration. Nothing but good can come to any one who reads his works and learns to know his life. On whatever side you view him, whether as patriot, citizen, neighbor, or friend, you find nothing to apologize for, nothing to hush up, nothing to condone. And let me say that such a character, far from being common, is very rare. Consider next what it means for Cambridge to have in him her poet-laureate, one who has described her scenes and people and has preserved in verses which have become household words the traditions and sentiment and atmosphere of our beloved city. No other city in America has been equally fortunate. As distance lends enchantment to the view, so does the poet, piercing to the very heart of things, reveal their beauty and significance, and endow them with a charm which can never afterwards be stripped away. That is what Longfellow has done for Cambridge. In doing that he has dignified every one who dwells here. We are citizens of no mean place; here is a home to love, a town to be proud of and to serve. In America to-day there are few ideals more needed than these; for as our people have become nomads they have lost the devotion to home, they regard their place of residence merely as

a convenience, no more capable of stirring their pride or of calling forth their spirit of self-sacrifice and service than is the hotel in which they pass a troubled night or the lunch counter at which they devour a dubious sandwich. Most fortunate are we in belonging to Cambridge. May we never lose these best things which she offers us. Let us take care to be worthy of her, so that we may hand on these ideals undimmed. I rejoice that the youths who compete for the Longfellow Medal will be made acquainted with his personality and with this noble aspect of Cambridge. That study will plant in some of them a sense of the loveliness of the old town, of its richness in associations, and of their obligations to it. A town without these things is like a bare ledge, a bleak and forbidding site to plant a home upon. And, finally, some at least of the competitors for the prize may be expected to have their zeal for literature so quickened that they will go on to win for themselves some province, indeed, of the country where Shakespeare is sovereign and where the riches of all races and all times may be had for the asking. Who knows but that some writer destined to be the delight or torch-bearer of his generation may take the first step forward in his career when he competes for this prize!

JOHN KIRTLAND WRIGHT, the winner of the prize, read his prize essay, as follows:

#### BUILDINGS AND PARTS OF CAMBRIDGE COMMEMORATED IN LONGFELLOW'S POEMS

MR. LONGFELLOW was a poet of the whole world. Wide travel acquainted him with most parts of Europe, where he absorbed the traditions and romance of strange lands. Years of quiet, pleasant study filled him with the spirit of the literature of France, Spain, Italy, and even the Scandinavian countries. His poems show an immense diversity of subjects gained from a knowledge of the legends of all parts of the civilized world, and of all the ages of history. A striking example of the cosmopolitan element in the poems may be seen in *Tales of a Wayside Inn*, where he wanders from fierce vikings and Icelandic seas to the Sicilians and the placid Mediterranean, from Paul Revere to the Khan of Kambalu. But



it was Cambridge that was more dear to Mr. Longfellow than any other place. His love of the old house, with the mystery that hung round it, was as unbounded as his love of the great sweep of marsh-land, the winding river, and the sunsets he could see from his windows. It is no wonder, then, that his poems of Cambridge are the most moving and ring the truest from his heart.

Mr. Longfellow was very much devoted to his house. He used to love to dream about it over the fire and to think how :

“Once, ah, once within these walls,  
The father of his country dwelt,”

as he expressed it in the *Ode to a Child*. In *Haunted Houses* it is certain that he was musing over Washington, for who could help doing so in the Craigie House? The books in this house were another source for dreams, and his feelings toward them burst forth in the beautiful poems *My Books* and *The Wind over the Chimney*.

In a less imaginary mood, Mr. Longfellow makes many references to his house in the *Ode to a Child*, where he says :

“The four walls of thy nursery  
Are now like prison walls to thee”;

and in *The Children's Hour*, where his family life is shown by

“A sudden rush from the stairway,  
A sudden raid from the hall !”

There was a certain rustic seat, under an apple-tree, in the wide grounds about Craigie House. Mr. Longfellow mentions this seat in the *Ode to a Child*, and it is also interesting to note that he wrote his only love song, *The Evening Star*, while sitting in it. It is safe to say that he liked to sit there.

*The Village Blacksmith* was one of Mr. Longfellow's most popular poems. The old smithy used to stand on Brattle Street, near Story Street, a place by which the poet must have passed nearly every day. Although the “spreading chestnut-tree” had to be cut down about thirty years ago, so that the road might be widened, it came to a good end. “The children coming home from school” had it made into a chair, which they gave Mr. Longfellow on his seventy-second birthday. The poem of thanks for the chair is one of his last poems.

From the south windows of Craigie House there is a view across the marshes of the Charles River to the rounded hills of Brookline. No wonder Mr. Longfellow, seeing this view every day, became attached to it and felt that the curving river was an old friend. Consequently, the Charles appears in many poems. *To the River Charles* shows that, besides the fact that the river bore the name of three intimate friends, its stillness and gentle calm greatly affected the poet. The varying moods and colors of the stream are shown in many places: its clear sky color on a spring morning in *It is not always May*; the silvery whiteness under the moon in *Endymion*; the sweeping of the black water around the piles in *The Bridge*; the dreary, frozen river in *Afternoon in February*; the sad, quiet power of the

"River, that stealest with such silent pace,  
Around the city of the dead."

Mr. Longfellow was impressed by the strange twist of the Charles. More than once he alludes to this indirectly:

"As if Diana, in her dreams,  
Had dropped her silver bow  
Upon the meadows low"

(from *Endymion*), or to the S-shape of the Charles:

"The flooded Charles, as in the happier days,  
Writes the last letter of his name,"

in the sonnet to Charles Sumner.

Mount Auburn Cemetery and the old burying-ground on Garden Street figure in several of Mr. Longfellow's memorial poems. In *the Churchyard at Cambridge* and *The Burial of the Poet* refer directly to the little graveyard. The poet Richard Henry Dana was buried here about thirty years ago on a dismal, stormy day. Mr. Longfellow was, perhaps, thinking of Mount Auburn when he wrote *Decoration Day*:

"Sleep, comrades, sleep and rest  
On the field of the Grounded Arms."

The sonnet

"River, that stealest with such silent pace,  
Around the city of the dead,"

is in memory of Charles Sumner, who was buried at Mount Auburn. It is one of his saddest sonnets; one that gives the true feeling of the quiet, sombre, shades of the cemetery as the mists rise from the river at sunset.

There are many other places in Cambridge, besides the Charles River, the Craigie House, and the Cemeteries, that recur in Mr. Longfellow's poems. *The Open Window* shows that the Lechmere house, which used to stand on Brattle Street, and where Baron Riedesel was imprisoned, inspired his interest and imagination. Although the house itself is removed, the linden trees mentioned are still standing. *The Herons of Elmwood* gives you a vision of a warm summer evening around Mr. Lowell's house, with "the gleaming lamps on the hillside yonder." *St. John's, Cambridge*, is a sonnet to the brown chapel that is near Craigie House. Besides this church, the Harvard Divinity School is spoken of by Mr. Longfellow in the Prelude to *Tales of a Wayside Inn*:

"A Theologian, from the School  
Of Cambridge, on the Charles, was there."

A part of Cambridge is mentioned in a French poem by Mr. Longfellow. It is in *Noël*, which was addressed to Mr. Louis Agassiz as Christmas greetings. The poet speaks of some bottles of wine that come to Mr. Agassiz's front staircase thus:

"Ils arrivent trois à trois,  
Montent l'escalier de bois."

It is probable that in *Travels by the Fireside* (1874), where Mr. Longfellow speaks of

"yonder gilded vane  
Immovable for three days past,"

he meant the cock of the Shepard Church, which was built in 1872. In *Sundown* (1879) and in *The Maiden and the Weathercock* (1880):

"Oh Weathercock on the village spire,  
With your golden feathers all on fire,"

the poet may have been referring to the same cock.

There are many allusions to the town as a whole which do not mention any specific name, but nevertheless make it safe to say that Cambridge was in the poet's mind. *Rain in Summer* would

fit Cambridge perfectly. I have experienced just the cheerful, cool feeling that Mr. Longfellow describes in that poem. "The broad and fiery street" is Brattle Street.

"Like a leopard's tawny and spotted hide,  
Stretches the plain,"

suggests the marshes after a severe shower.

Cambridge, during Mr. Longfellow's fifty years' life here, although growing, was hardly more than a country town. The Craigie House was on the outskirts of the village, the centre of which was about Harvard Square. From his house Mr. Longfellow could see the village through the trees. He often speaks of village scenes that we do not have now: the early morning light as the smoke curls up, in *The Two Angels*; the flashing windows at sunset, in *Afternoon in February*; the calm as evening comes on, when the smoke rises straight, in *The Golden Milestone*; and the blurred lights of the village gleaming through the mist and rain in *The Day is done*.

Cambridge has changed since Mr. Longfellow's day. It has become a city, and many of the old landmarks have disappeared, as everything must, to make way for all that is new. The spirit of the old town still remains, however, as strong and bright as ever. It is largely through Mr. Longfellow that it has been kept; that it has not gone to make room for the rush of modern business communities. His influence was quiet, reserved, but powerful. We read his poems, and things that would otherwise seem commonplace glow for us with the light in which he saw them.

CHARLES ELIOT NORTON, in presenting the prize medal, made the following remarks:

#### REMARKS OF CHARLES ELIOT NORTON

THIS is no common prize which has been awarded to you. It is rich in associations and suggestions connected with the historic life of the city and with the life of the poet whose likeness it bears. In his relation to Cambridge, Longfellow stands as her citizen of widest fame; nor has she any other on her rolls who has

exercised a more beneficent influence wherever the English language is spoken. Here in Cambridge, where he lived so long, a few of us old men still retain a vivid memory of his delightful personality. Would that we could transmit it to coming generations! The sweetness of his poetry is but the expression of the sweetness of his character, and in his verse you of a younger generation may still be impressed by the charm of his nature. Every Cambridge man, as time goes on, will have reason for gratitude to him for investing many of the localities of the city with a precious poetic sentiment, changing the regions of every-day prose into regions of perennial poetry. The "spreading chestnut-tree" was long since cut down by the dull axe of duller men, but it lives forever in his verse, and it will grow and flourish with far-reaching roots in the hearts of men so long as youth treads the sidewalk of Brattle Street. The river which the poet saw from his windows flows forever with a stream filled and illumined by his verse. The highway toward Concord will echo from century to century with the gallop of Paul Revere's horse. To Longfellow and his fellow-poet, Lowell, and to their common friend, Dr. Holmes, Cambridge owes it that she has been made one of the poetic cities of the English race. No greater service could have been rendered to her; for what they have done for her quickens the affection and the pride of every Cambridge man and woman for their native city, and creates in this community the sentiment which can be created in no other way than by the poetic fire.

It would take long to exhaust the poetic and patriotic suggestions which this prize embodies. But there is another worth also in it. It has led you, I trust, and it will lead whoever seeks it in coming years, to the reading of Longfellow's poetry, and his will be a dull soul who is not led by this reading to cultivate acquaintance with other poets. Education can do nothing better for a man than to make him a lover of the poets. Against the common charge that poetry has no practical relation to life, there is many a convincing argument. It purifies and elevates the spirit; but an anecdote may suffice to indicate its relation to the busiest and most practical life. During our Civil War, more than forty years ago, that admirable man and great public servant, John A. Andrew, was called frequently from Boston to Washington as one of President

Lincoln's trusted advisers. The journey was then at least twice the length that it is now. He told me that he looked upon it as a period of rest and refreshment from the overwhelming burden of executive cares which rested upon him, and that in order not only to distract his mind from them for the time, but to refresh and invigorate himself, he was accustomed to put in his pocket the little volume of "The Golden Treasury," and to spend the long hours of the journey in learning by heart some one of the beautiful pieces of poetry which it contains. There is no man upon whom material cares press heavily who would not be the better for following this example according to his need.

It is with real satisfaction and hearty congratulation that I hand you the prize which you have won, and with it offer you a volume of Longfellow's poems as a help to the attainment of the character and of the culture which shall make your life happy and serviceable to your fellows.

At the conclusion of Professor Norton's remarks, the meeting was dissolved.

## THE TWELFTH MEETING

THE TWELFTH MEETING of THE CAMBRIDGE HISTORICAL SOCIETY was held the twenty-eighth day of April, nineteen hundred and eight, at a quarter before eight o'clock in the evening, in the building of the Cambridge Latin School, Trowbridge Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

The Third Vice-President, ARCHIBALD MURRAY HOWE, presided.

The Minutes of the last two meetings were read and approved.

On behalf of the Committee on Historic Sites in Cambridge, HOLLIS RUSSELL BAILEY presented the following report:

SECOND REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON THE  
IDENTIFICATION AND MARKING OF  
HISTORIC SITES IN CAMBRIDGE

SINCE our first report was submitted and printed (see Publications, Vol. I. pp. 55-67) our attention has been called to several errors and omissions. In the present report we have undertaken to correct these errors and supply these omissions.

In our first report we did not, owing to lack of time and space, include the tablets recently erected in the College Yard by the Harvard Memorial Society. These are interesting and valuable, and are given in full in this report.

We have also included the site marked by Professor Eben N. Horsford as the probable home of Leif Erikson. While Professor Horsford's views have not yet been entirely accepted, the tablet seems to us interesting and worthy of note. In our emendations we have followed the numbering which purely as a matter of convenience was adopted in our first report.

The recent publication by the Hannah Winthrop Chapter D. A. R. of the volume entitled "Historic Guide to Cambridge," giving a full account of all places of historic interest, with many interesting illustrations, makes it quite unnecessary for this committee to do further work except in the matter of procuring the erection of additional tablets.

### EMENDATIONS

- (1) No. 1 should read :  
INMAN HOUSE, HEADQUARTERS OF GENERAL PUTNAM.  
Originally stood on Inman Street, west side, near City Hall.  
It is now on the southeast corner of Brookline and Auburn Streets.
- (10) No. 10 should read :  
PHIPS-WINTHROP HOUSE.  
24 Arrow Street, is now St. Paul's Convent, Sisters of St. Joseph.
- (14a) EDWARD MARRETT HOUSE.  
77 Mount Auburn Street, between Dunster and Holyoke Streets, formerly faced on Dunster Street.
- (21) No. 21 should read :  
SITE OF HOUSE BUILT BY GOVERNOR JOHN HAYNES, 1633.  
Later occupied by Sir Henry Vane; owned and occupied by Dr. William Kneeland at the beginning of the Revolution.  
Southwest corner of Winthrop Square.
- (24) No. 24 should read :  
SITE OF FIRST JAIL.  
North side of Winthrop Street, west of the house of Governor Haynes.
- (25) No. 25 should read :  
SITE OF TOWN SPRING.  
Was on grounds of the present Social Union Buildings, 40-42 Brattle Street.
- (26) No. 26 should read :  
PROFESSOR JOHN AND MADAM WINTHROP HOUSE.  
Northwest corner Boylston and Mount Auburn Streets.



- (30) No. 30 should read :

BRATTLE HOUSE.

Now Social Union, 42 Brattle Street.

- (31) No. 31 should read :

READ FARM.

Now occupied by Dr. Driver, 55 Brattle Street.

- (34a) HILLIARD HOUSE.

Formerly occupied by Hon. Joseph Story, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Southeast corner Brattle and Hilliard Streets.

- (36) No. 36 should read :

JOHN VASSALL HOUSE.

The House of Col. John Vassall, the Second, was occupied in succession by Col. John Glover, George Washington, Nathaniel Tracy, Thomas Russell, Andrew Craigie, Jared Sparks, Edward Everett, and Joseph E. Worcester, and was owned and occupied by Henry W. Longfellow.

- (45) No. 45 should read :

DUDLEY-LOWELL WILLOWS-PALISADES.

Corner Charles River Roadway and Mount Auburn Street.

- (59) The inscription on the tablet should read "Colonel," not "General," Prescott.

- (63) No. 63 should read :

OLD COURT HOUSE.

Was wholly *within* Harvard Square. Portion now remaining is on Palmer Street.

- (70) No. 70 should read :

HOME OF THE LATE LUCIUS R. PAIGE.

296 Washington Street.

- (72a) DICKSON-GODDARD-FITCH HOUSE.

Massachusetts Avenue, near Cedar Street.

- (77) No. 77 should read :

SITE OF THE GRAVES-HAUGH HOUSE.

First house built in East Cambridge. Northerly side of Spring Street, between Third and Fourth Streets.

## IN THE COLLEGE YARD

## 80. JOHNSTON GATE.

North side of gateway. West entrance to Yard.

---

BY THE GENERAL COURT OF MASSACHUSETTS BAY  
 28 OCTOBER 1636 AGREED TO GIVE 400£  
 TOWARDS A SCHOALE OR COLLEDGE WHEAROF 200£  
 TO BEE PAID THE NEXT YEAR & 200£  
 WHEN THE WORKE IS FINISHED & THE NEXT COURT  
 TO APPOINT WHEARE & WT BUILDING  
 15 NOVEMBER 1637 THE COLLEDG IS ORDERED  
 TO BEE AT NEWETOWNE  
 2 MAY 1638 IT IS ORDERED THAT NEWETOWNE  
 SHALL HENCE FORWARD BE CALLED CAMBRIDGE  
 18 MARCH 1638-9 IT IS ORDERED THAT THE COLLEDGE  
 AGREED UPON FORMERLY TO BEE BUILT AT CAMBRIDGE  
 SHALBEE CALLED HARVARD COLLEDGE.

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## 81. JOHNSTON GATE.

South side of gateway. West entrance to Yard.

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AFTER GOD HAD CARRIED US SAFE TO NEW ENGLAND  
 AND WE HAD BUILDED OUR HOUSES  
 PROVIDED NECESSARIES FOR OUR LIVELIHOOD  
 REARED CONVENIENT PLACES FOR GOD'S WORSHIP  
 AND SETTLED THE CIVIL GOVERNMENT  
 ONE OF THE NEXT THINGS WE LONGED FOR  
 AND LOOKED AFTER WAS TO ADVANCE LEARNING  
 AND PERPETUATE IT TO POSTERITY  
 DREADING TO LEAVE AN ILLITERATE MINISTRY  
 TO THE CHURCHES WHEN OUR PRESENT MINISTERS  
 SHALL LIE IN THE DUST  
 NEW ENGLAND'S FIRST FRUITS.

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## 82. HARVARD HALL.

HARVARD HALL  
 HERE STOOD THE SECOND COLLEGE BUILDING  
 THE COLLEGE BUILT 1672-1677  
 BURNT 1784 WHILE IN USE BY THE GENERAL COURT  
 REBUILT — 1764-1766 BY THE PROVINCE —  
 ALTERED 1842 — ENLARGED 1870.

83. MASSACHUSETTS HALL.

---

MASSACHUSETTS  
HALL

---

BUILT BY THE PROVINCE  
1720

---

OCCUPIED BY  
THE AMERICAN ARMY  
1775-1776

---

USED FOR STUDENTS ROOMS  
UNTIL 1870-71.

---

84. HOLLIS HALL.

---

HOLLIS HALL  
BUILT BY THE PROVINCE OF  
THE MASSACHUSETTS BAY  
IN NEW ENGLAND IN 1768

---

NAMED IN HONOR OF  
THOMAS HOLLIS  
OF LONDON, MERCHANT,  
AND OTHER MEMBERS OF THE  
SAME FAMILY, CONSTANT AND  
GENEROUS BENEFACTORS OF  
HARVARD COLLEGE FROM  
1719 to 1804

---

USED AS BARRACKS BY  
COLONIAL TROOPS IN 1775-76.

---

85. STOUGHTON HALL.

---

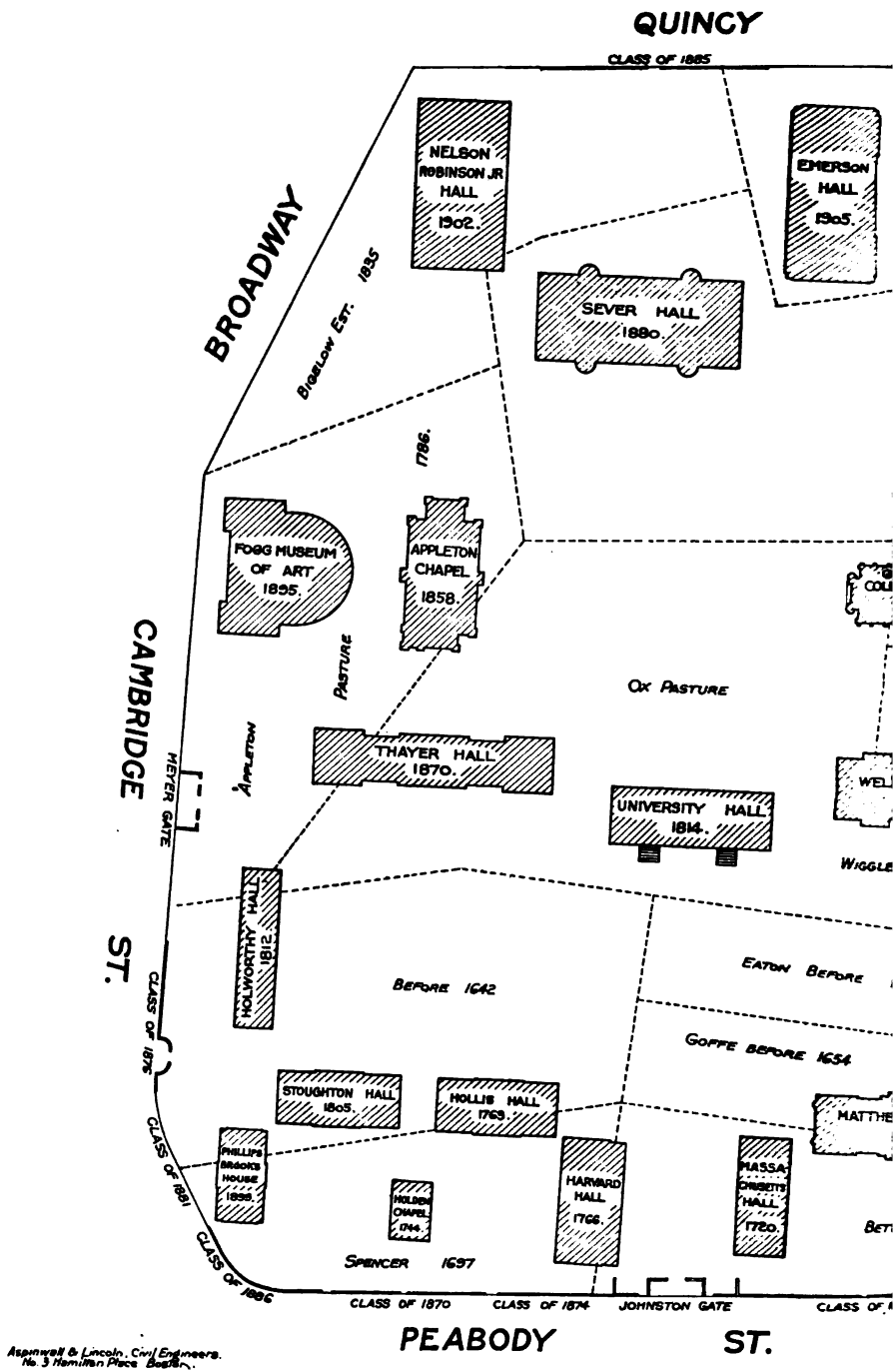
STOUGHTON  
HALL

---

BUILT  
BY HARVARD COLLEGE  
AIDED BY A STATE LOTTERY  
1805

---





PLAN OF THE HARVARD COLLEGE YARD SHOWING THE SEVERAL LOTS OF  
BUILDINGS THEREIN WITH THE DA

ST.

FOSTER EST. 1835

PARSONAGE 1833

1877.  
HALL  
DE. LIBRARY  
841

FELLOWS' ORCHARD  
1642

SEWALL 1805

HALL  
72

BOYLSTON  
HALL  
1858

VORTH 1794

GRAYS  
HALL  
1864

12

WADSWORTH  
HOUSE  
1728

HALL  
72

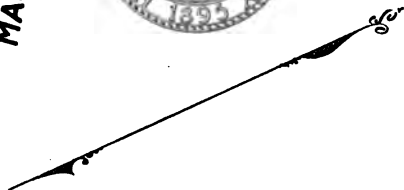
DANE  
HALL  
1832

Meeting  
House  
1825

1661

MASSACHUSETTS  
AVE.

MC KEAY GATE  
PORCELAIN CLUB



SCALE OF FEET



PRISED IN IT WITH THE DATES OF THEIR ACQUISITION AND THE  
ES OF THEIR ERECTION



NAMED  
IN HONOR OF  
WILLIAM STOUGHTON  
WHO GAVE  
TO HARVARD COLLEGE  
THE FIRST  
STOUGHTON HALL  
1698.

---

86. HOLWORTHY HALL.

HOLWORTHY  
HALL

---

BUILT WITH THE PROCEEDS  
OF A STATE LOTTERY  
1812

---

NAMED  
IN HONOR OF  
AN ENGLISH MERCHANT  
SIR THOMAS HOLWORTHY  
WHO IN 1681 GAVE £1000  
THE LARGEST GIFT  
RECEIVED BY  
HARVARD COLLEGE  
DURING THE  
SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

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87. PLAN OF YARD—IN STONE AND BRONZE.  
In front of University Hall.

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NORSEMEN IN CAMBRIDGE

88. SITE OF LEIF ERIKSON'S HOUSE.  
On north bank of Charles River, near Cambridge Hospital.

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ON THIS SPOT  
IN THE YEAR 1000  
LEIF ERIKSON  
BUILT HIS HOUSE IN  
VINELAND.



## 89. NORSE AMPHITHEATRE.

At the foot of Norumbega Street, off Belmont Street.<sup>1</sup>

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HOLLIS R. BAILEY	}	<i>Committee.</i>
J. W. FREESE		
WM. W. DALLINGER		

RICHARD HENRY DANA read the following paper :

## FRANCIS DANA

BEFORE reading some unpublished letters by Judge Francis Dana, I must say something of the author of these letters.

The civil struggle between the province of Massachusetts and the mother country, from 1760 to 1775, trained and brought forward the best abilities of the province, in political and legal discussion, in a remarkable manner. Among the leaders in the earlier part of the struggle was Richard Dana. He was born at Cambridge in 1700;<sup>2</sup> graduated at Harvard in 1718; married a sister of Edmund Trowbridge, whom Chancellor Kent calls "the Oracle of the old real law of Maisachusetts," and who was successively Attorney-General and Chief Justice of that State. During the first part of his life, Mr. Dana devoted himself to the practice of law, in which he became distinguished. In the book of "American Precedents," in Oliver's "Precedents of Declarations," and in Story's "Common Law Pleadings," he is frequently cited as of the highest authority. He was little past the age of sixty when the struggle became most critical, and he devoted himself, heart and soul, to the cause of his country. He frequently presided at the famous town meetings held at Faneuil Hall and the Old South Meeting House, and was often upon the committees with the Adamses, Otis, Quincy, Hancock, and Warren, in preparing the addresses to the patriots throughout the country, and the appeals to the King and Parliament. He reported the celebrated papers of

<sup>1</sup> For a discussion of the Norsemen in New England and the true location of Norumbega, see writings of Prof. Eben N. Horsford, of Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, and the Memorial History of Boston.

<sup>2</sup> It is commonly stated as 1699, but that is now proved to be an error.

November 20, 1767, and May 8, 1770. His death in 1772, three years before the outbreak, is spoken of in the letters of the patriots of that day as a great loss to their cause; and President Adams, in later days, speaks of him as one who, had he not been cut off by death, would have furnished one of the immortal names of the Revolution. Perhaps the most distinguished act of his life was his administering the oath under the Liberty Tree to Secretary Andrew Oliver, in 1765, not to enforce the Stamp Act in America. Richard Dana being a magistrate, thereby subjected himself to the penalties of treason, according to the constructions of those days.

FRANCIS DANA, son of Richard, was born June 13, 1743; graduated at Harvard in 1762, and studied law five years with his uncle, Judge Trowbridge, and came to the bar in 1767. This was at the height of the civil struggle. Living, from boyhood until past the age of thirty, with a father who was so zealous and prominent a patriot, he naturally threw the force of his character into the same cause. He joined the Sons of Liberty, and John Adams's diary of 1766 speaks of the club in which "Lowell, Dana, Quincy, and other young fellows were not ill-employed in lengthened discussions of the right of taxation." He became an active practitioner at the bar, but especially in causes involving civil and political rights. In 1773, in concert with John Adams, he acted in behalf of the Rhode Island patriots, for the prosecution in the matter of Rome's and Moffatt's letters. In 1774, when Governor Hutchinson was about leaving the country, it was proposed that the bar should present him a complimentary address. This led to a sharp debate, in which Mr. Dana, though one of the youngest of the members, opposed the address with great courage and zeal. In 1773, he married a daughter of the Hon. William Ellery, afterwards a signer of the Declaration of Independence. In April, 1774, he sailed for England, partly to visit his brother, the Rev. Edmund Dana, who was settled there; but chiefly to represent the patriots of Massachusetts among their friends in England. He took confidential letters to Dr. Franklin from Warren, the elder Quincy, Dr. Cooper, and other leaders, and rendered all the service he could at that time. His brother had married a daughter of Lord Kinnaird, who was also a niece of Sir William Pulteney and Governor Johnstone, and through them and their connections Mr. Dana had

especial opportunities of ascertaining the state of English feeling, and the probable measures of the government. He became quite intimate with Dr. Price, and contributed materials for the work which the learned doctor published in defence of the colonies. He remained in England two years, and arrived in Boston in April, 1776, bringing with him a decided opinion that all hope of an adjustment with England on any terms which the colonists could accept must be abandoned.

From the time of his return he was a member, by repeated re-elections, until 1780, of the Massachusetts Council. In November, 1776, he was chosen a delegate to the Continental Congress — too late to affix his name to the Declaration of Independence, but in July, 1778, he put his signature to the Articles of Confederation. His course in Congress was distinguished, and although one of the youngest members, he held many important and critical posts. In 1778, he was placed at the head of a committee charged with the entire reorganization of the continental army. Indeed, on his return from England he was not decided between the military and civil service of his country. It was probably with this intent, that immediately upon his return, in April, 1776, he took a letter of introduction to General Washington from John Adams, who presents him as “a gentleman of family, fortune, and education, who has just returned to his country to share with his friends in their dangers and triumphs. He will satisfy you that we have no reason to expect peace from Britain.”

Early in January, 1778, he was chairman of the congressional committee to visit the army at Valley Forge, and remained there during five months of that distressful season. While there, he was engaged with Washington in concerting the plan subsequently submitted by Congress to the commander-in-chief, on June 4, 1778, “to be proceeded in, with the advice and assistance of Mr. Reed and Mr. Dana, or either of them.”

It was in this year that the English Peace Commission came to this country, charged with the duty of carrying out the purposes of the Conciliatory Bills, as they were called, of Lord North. On this commission was Governor Johnstone, whom, as an uncle of the Hon. Mrs. Edmund Dana, Mr. Dana had known well while in England. A committee had been appointed by Congress, consist-

ing of Mr. Dana, Mr. Drayton, and Mr. Gouverneur Morris, to consider the subject, and on their report the conciliatory proposals of Lord North had been unanimously rejected.

In 1779, an embassy was appointed to proceed to Paris, in the hope of negotiating treaties of peace and commerce with Great Britain, and to watch over our relations with France. Mr. Adams was placed at its head, and Mr. Dana was made secretary of legation, with certain contingent powers. Mr. Adams and Mr. Dana sailed from Boston November 13, 1779, in the French frigate "Sensible." Fear of the British cruisers led the frigate to take a southerly course, and she landed her passengers at Ferrol, in Spain; from whence they made a journey across the Pyrenees, in the depth of winter, arriving at Paris early in February, 1780. They found no prospect of negotiation with Great Britain, and their relations with Count Vergennes were not cordial, and afterwards ripened into a severe controversy between Mr. Adams and Count Vergennes, in which Dr. Franklin did not sustain Mr. Adams. Mr. Dana, being in Russia, was not a party to the controversy, but had been a party to the facts out of which it arose. Mr. Adams, years afterwards, in vindicating his course, says, "I had the advice and approbation of Chief Justice Dana, then with me as secretary of the legation for peace, to every clause and word of the whole correspondence. . . . Mr. Dana said, 'The Count neither wrote like a gentleman himself, nor treated me like a gentleman, and it was indispensably necessary that we should show him that we had some understanding and some feeling.' "

As affairs were not advancing at Paris, Mr. Adams left France for Amsterdam, Mr. Dana remaining a few months at Paris, then joining Mr. Adams in Holland, they being jointly charged by Congress with the duty of raising loans in Europe. He again returned to Paris, where he soon received the appointment of Minister to Russia, and proceeded towards St. Petersburg, arriving at the Court of Catherine in the latter part of the summer of 1781. The relations of the Empress with both Great Britain and France were, at this time, very critical. To have received Mr. Dana in full form, as a minister plenipotentiary from the United States, would have been a recognition of the independence of the United States, and would have been regarded by England as an act of war. The

Empress also expected to be asked to act as mediator between the three powers. This position she would lose by recognizing our independence. Consequently Mr. Dana was not received in form, but he had constant intercourse with Count Osterman, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, which was conducted with the most friendly spirit. At the same time, Mr. Dana was in constant correspondence with Congress; with the Marquis de Verac, the French Minister at St. Petersburg; with Mr. Robert R. Livingston, whom Congress had appointed Secretary of Foreign Affairs; and with Mr. Adams. One of his means of usefulness was to counteract the misrepresentations of British diplomacy, by showing the real state of affairs in America.

Mr. Dana drew up a plan of a commercial treaty with Russia in forty-one articles, going into details not only as to commercial relations, but especially those rights and duties of individuals in time of peace, which are now classed under the head of Private International Law. Count Osterman informed him that Her Imperial Majesty would give him an audience in due form as minister, when the preliminaries for a peace between the United States and Great Britain should be concluded, an event which was expected to take place immediately. But as Mr. Dana had determined to leave Russia, and had obtained the permission of Congress for that purpose, and as Congress did not think it worth while to enter upon negotiations for a general treaty at that time, Mr. Dana did not consider it a becoming course to remain in St. Petersburg merely to await his formal reception, on which he would immediately be obliged to go through the ceremony of taking leave. He quitted St. Petersburg September 4, 1783, after two years of what proved to be exile from opportunities of increased usefulness and reputation, and arrived in Boston directly by ship, in December following.

Within two months after his return to Boston, he was again appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. In the summer of 1784, Congress took a recess of several months, and appointed a committee of one from each State to continue in session, clothed with very considerable powers. Mr. Dana was the member of this Committee for Massachusetts. At the beginning of the year 1785, he left Congress for a seat on the Supreme Bench of Massachusetts. He was appointed a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention of

1787, which framed the Constitution of the United States. Very unfortunately, he was unable to accept the appointment, partly by reason of his health, which he had never fully recovered after the hardships of his Russian mission, and partly because his attendance would interfere with his judicial duties; but in the Massachusetts Convention of 1788, called to decide upon the adoption of the Constitution, Judge Dana took a leading part in its favor. There is no doubt that when the Massachusetts Convention met, a majority was opposed to the Constitution, and this opposition was led by such men as John Hancock and Samuel Adams, who were supported by Gerry, who had been a delegate to the Convention which framed it. Mr. Rufus King, also a delegate to that Convention, Theophilus Parsons, afterwards Chief Justice, and Mr. Dana, showed great skill and wisdom in recommending the Constitution to the Convention. After a long struggle, with many vicissitudes, the weight of character, intellect, political experience, and eloquence turned the scale, and the Constitution was adopted by a small majority. This was a turning point in the history of America, for if Massachusetts had rejected the Constitution, no other considerable State would have adopted it, as it was in none of them more popular, and in several of them less so than in Massachusetts.

This was the last of Judge Dana's political services. Three years afterwards, in November, 1791, he was appointed Chief Justice of Massachusetts, and during the fifteen years in which he held that honorable post he took no active part in politics beyond being chosen a presidential elector in 1792, 1800, and 1808.

When Mr. Adams, in the first year of his administration, found himself involved in great difficulties with the French Government, it was determined to send a special embassy to Paris, of three envoys, and for that purpose he appointed Charles Cotesworth Pinkney, Francis Dana, and John Marshall. It was a misfortune for the country as well as a matter of regret with himself and his friends, that Chief Justice Dana felt obliged, on account of his health, to decline this appointment; for had he accepted it, he would have stood by Pinkney and Marshall in the position they took at Paris, and our embassy would have presented to France, and to their own country, a united front, which would have averted the embarrassments and censures brought upon the country by reason

of the course taken by Judge Dana's successor. Judge Dana was offered a nomination for the governorship of Massachusetts, which also he declined. In 1806, he resigned the post of Chief Justice, and died in his mansion house at Cambridge in 1811, at the age of sixty-seven. He was slight of figure, very erect, remarkably well-featured, with a fair complexion, an eloquent mouth, an eye of light blue, full of expression, capable of showing fire when under excitement, and his whole countenance exhibiting what may be called an illumination, when under the influence of emotion. His voice was musical and attractive in conversation, and in ordinary public speech, but when deeply moved, especially if by moral indignation, it had, without any explosion or increase of volume, something in it that thrilled every hearer, and brought to a dead silence the most excited assemblies. In his dress, not only was he careful for neatness, but, though never over-dressed, his habit had an air of elegance. He lived through the severest political conflicts, which entered deeply into private life, and while his democratic party opponents sometimes inveighed against him as proud, over-sensitive, and, what is absurdly called in this country, aristocratic, no question was ever made of his integrity, patriotism, courage, or public spirit. Like his father, he had the highest degree of moral and civil courage, and was never suspected of doing anything for the sake of popularity or official position. As a lawyer, he had been thoroughly well-grounded by his five years' term of study under Judge Trowbridge, and he had, for several years, a large practice until he entered upon public life, about the time of the breaking out of the Revolution. He saw but little of the bar for the intervening eleven years, when he was placed upon the Supreme Bench, but the experiences of those years in a variety of high duties, developing character to the utmost, and requiring constant recurrence to the first principles of social and political science, were by no means lost upon him as the head of the judiciary of his State.

His mansion stood upon the hill and near the street now called after his name. It was a place of generous hospitality, and was frequented by his friends, the leaders of the Federal party of that day. Among his guests were also the more distinguished students of the University, who were attracted, in a large degree, by his reputation and the general air of dignity and kindness which

surrounded his home, among whom were Allston, the Channings, Buckminster, and the sons of prominent men from the Southern and Middle States, and others, who afterwards rising to distinction, have, in various ways, recorded their sense of the advantages they derived from intercourse with him and the visitors to be found at his house, and not a few of them for the pecuniary aid they had received, when straitened in their circumstances at college. He supported through their college courses several men who became eminent in different professions.

Francis Dana left several children ; one of his sons being Richard H. Dana, the poet and prose writer, and one of his daughters the wife of Washington Allston. He is buried in the family tomb near the gate of the old churchyard in Cambridge, opposite the main entrance to the University, in which churchyard lie several generations of those who preceded and came after him.

Almost all the official, or semi-official, letters, such as to Adams, to the President of the Congress, to its Committee on Foreign Affairs, to Livingston, Franklin, Vergennes, Verac, Count Osterman, Lafayette, etc., have already been printed.

The first unpublished letter I shall select is one to the Rev. Edmund Dana, elder brother of Francis, of whom I have already spoken.

PARIS March 14th 1780 —  
HOTEL DE VALOIS, RUE DE RICHELIEU

An unexpected and convenient opportunity to write you presenting itself, I cannot suffer it to pass away without assuring you that I retain an ardent affection for you, Mrs. D. and your little children ; about whose welfare I have often been anxiously concerned ; as I have never had the satisfaction of receiving a single line from you, since I left England, the Country I once loved — I have written to you three times since, once from New York upon my arrival there, and a few days before my last departure from Boston ; this second letter I deliver'd to the care of a Mr. Robert Miliken, a Scotch Gent : who was captured on his way from the West-Indies to England, carried into Boston, and was permitted with others to go home in a cartel, and who promis'd to forward it safely to you. The third I wrote from hence, merely to acquaint you of my arrival in this City. In my second letter I gave you some account of the changes which had taken place in our family, since my return home. I shall now enclose you a copy of that part of the family records which



relate to them, and will give you the most exact information. I shou'd be glad to be acquainted with the Changes if any, which may have taken place in your family since I left it — When, if ever, we are to have the happiness of embracing each other, God alone can tell. You may be assured of this, that in all times, and in all fortunes, I shall not be unmindful of you and yours. — I want exceedingly to have the settlement of our family concerns completed, as difficulties might arise in case either of us shou'd be taken away, which I am persuaded wou'd not otherwise happen — When I write you, I shall not touch upon politicks, — for if I meddle with them, I must not be shackled, and a free conversation upon such subjects might endanger your personal safety. 'Tis therefore I have never wrote a syllable of that nature to you, since I left England. I will say this however, that thro' all the variety of our fortunes I have never suffered so great anxiety of mind as you must have seen me labouring under, while with you. — I had the happiness of a letter from Mrs. D. the other day, who assured me that all our connections there, were well; our uncle <sup>1</sup> in particular, for whom I felt much at my departure when I considered his age, and the temper of his mind, which render him a subject ill suited to the present turbulent times. I do not much expect I shall see him again. If he survives this storm, it will be marvellous indeed <sup>2</sup> — I must entreat you to present my most affectionate regards to Mrs. D. and your children; they will all remember me, except little Hariot. Lord K. [Kinnaird] it seems, is married. I wish him much happiness. When you see or write to him, pray make my best complements to him, and also to Mr. P. [Mr., afterwards Sir Wm. Pulteney]. As to the Gov.<sup>r</sup> [Johnstone], I once approved of his conduct, and believed him to be a different character from that he has lately exhibited to the world, not much, in my opinion, to his honour. You will particularly remember me to all those of your neighbourhood, with whom I had any connection — To Capt. J. and family I want to put one question to the *Corporal*. Has he not alter'd his sentiments

Roger           ., &           please           — I am &c  
 Rev.<sup>d</sup> Edm.<sup>d</sup> Dana Esq<sup>r</sup>

/// Sent by Capt. Carpenter, who went  
 from Paris for London, by the way  
 of Ostend, on the night of 15th Inst.

The next letter is one to Dr. Price, whose work in defence of the liberties of the colonists, for which Mr. Dana had contributed some material, I have already mentioned.

<sup>1</sup> Judge Edmund Trowbridge.

<sup>2</sup> He lived to 1793.

PARIS March 15<sup>th</sup> 1780 —  
HOTEL DE VALOIS RUE DE RICHELIEU

DEAR SIR

It was not till the beginning of last Nov: I was made acquainted that you had honoured me with the gift of your excellent Tracts upon Civil Liberty &c.,. The volume was sent me but a few days before I left Boston for this place, so that I had not an opportunity of giving them a second reading. I had had the pleasure of reading them a long time before, and tho' they cou'd not afford me a stronger assurance than I long entertained, of your being the distinguished friend of truth and of liberty, yet I felt the highest satisfaction to find the principles of liberty, so prevalent in my native Country, asserted and maintained in so able a manner, and by so respectable a character as Dr. Price — Besides I was not a little gratified by receiving so handsome a testimony of your remembrance of me. I do assure you, Sir, the acquaintance which we had commenced when I was in England, did but confirm that respect and esteem which I before had for you, and I shall not readily forget the civilities and attention you were then pleased to show me — Nothing but the suddenness of my departure prevent my taking a personal leave of you, and giving you my warmest thanks for your friendship and politeness — The messenger is now waiting for this letter, which obliges me to conclude more abruptly than I cou'd wish. I have the honour to be, Sir, with the greatest respect and esteem

Your friend and humble Servant

Rev<sup>d</sup> Dr. Price.

// Sent by Capt. Carpenter, who went  
from Paris for London, by the way  
of Ostend, on the night of the 15th  
inst.

Lastly, I select three letters to Theophilus Parsons, which are particularly appropriate, as he was Judge Dana's successor as Chief Justice in Massachusetts, and started to write the life of Francis Dana. This work, unfortunately, was cut short by Judge Parsons' death. These letters are particularly interesting, also, for the various comments on public matters which they contain, and some prophecies which, to a remarkable extent, have been fulfilled.

Of the following letters Judge Theophilus Parsons (Jr.), says in a note to Mr. R. H. Dana, Jr., dated Cambridge, March 28, 1859:

"Some years since Dr. Jenks and Mr. Isaac P. Davis asked me for certain letters which your grandfather had written to my father, from

Europe, for publication in the Historical Collections. I could only reply that I knew of no such letters. Mr. Davis insisted somewhat strenuously that they must be among my father's papers, as he had often spoken to Mr. Davis of their interest and value.

"Since the death of my elder brother, I have found them among my brother's papers.

"I place them now at your disposal; but hope that you and your good father will agree with me in thinking that they should have a permanent place among the materials for our national history; such a place as a compliance with the request of the Historical Society would give them."

PARIS, March 18th 1780

DEAR SIR

The letters you put into my hands for Mr. Milliken, I have sent from hence to London, by a trusty private messenger, who came from thence not long since. I find the name of that same Mr. Milliken to a protest against some late popular proceedings in England. I believe him to be a very Scotsman, and you well know my sentiments of that people. He may however have gratitude eno' to induce him to make enquiry after your brother; but I am much troubled to inform you, that since my arrival here, I have seen several Americans who have made their escape from the prisons in England, and cannot obtain from any of them, the least intelligence respecting the Benington.<sup>1</sup> I fear the worst — I have not been able yet, to procure your books, but I will endeavour to seek further for them. If I shou'd meet with them, it will be attended with difficulty to send them from hence. The small parcels I have sent M<sup>r</sup>. D. I am obliged to a friend who gives them a place among his private baggage. Everyone who goes from this City, fills up every chink with something or other. You may however depend upon my best exertions to serve you. I have not had the pleasure of a letter from you since I left home. This is not right. I shall expect that you pay a little attention to me, as well as to Mad<sup>m</sup>. I will tell you what I want of you. In the first place you are to quicken our Essex friends about the important business they were pleased to undertake. I need not name it here. I have wrote to Mr. Jackson, or Mr. Tracey, or both, upon the subject; but I have not wrote to Mr. Cabot, if you see him, present my complem<sup>t</sup> to him, and urge him to the business: let it be effectually done. In the next place, you are to give me as full and as minute a

<sup>1</sup> Theodore Parsons, brother of the Chief Justice, was a surgeon on board the American Privateer, which ship was never heard from. — [Note by Theophilus Parsons, Jr.]

state of our publick affairs in general, from time to time, as opportunities offer. This I know is a most extensive commission, but it must be your part of the drudgery. You must not imagine, because you stay at home, that you have a right to be idle. Remember you either have, or *might have*, many sources of happiness from which I am banished. And do you yet remain that forlorn being of an old batchelor? If so, I shall give you up, not to Satan, but to a certain female of our acquaintance, to be buffeted — I have had the pleasure of reading in the *Courier de l'Europe*, a paper which circulates thro' all these Countries, a list of prizes condemned on the 7th of last Dec<sup>r</sup> by Judge Cushing, to the number of 25. I hope care will be taken to publish very particularly all future condemnations. This you know was suggested to you by Mr. Adams, and I presume that publication was first made in consequence of it, at Boston. It astonished many Gentlemen here, who had no adequate Idea of the depredation committed by our Privateers upon the British navigation; and I am persuaded that a publication of all our captures wou'd astonish all Europe, and have a very happy effect in beating down the falsities industriously propagating by England — I do not certainly know, but I believe, that the armament fitting out at Brest, which will consist of 12 sail of the Line, & 8,000 Troops, with a noble Train of Artillery, is destined for our Country; this matter will not long remain in suspense, perhaps they will be with you by the time you receive this letter. The Viscount de Noailles, who was with Comte D'Estaing in all his campaigns of last year, goes with this armament. I flatter myself the campaigns of this year will be more successful on our part, than those of the last — The Capture of the *Protea* a 64 gun ship & three of the Convoy, part of the fleet bound to the Island of France in the East-Indies, by Admiral Diggs, was an unlucky stroke, but hath not prevented the residue of the fleet proceedg to their destination — The Action with *Langara* has shown the British what a resolute and brave Enemy they have in the Spaniards. It served to rouse the spirit of that Nation. I have this morning been told, and at present I credit it, that 10 Spanish Ships of the Line, & 10 Battalions, *have* sailed from Cadiz for America; their particular destination is uncertain, but they cannot go amiss into those Seas.<sup>1</sup> 'Tis there that Eng<sup>d</sup> must be conquered, and 'tis there she most dreads her Enemies, and not in their vain threats of invading her home dominions — The S<sup>t</sup> Domingo Convoy of 60 sail are all safely arrived. It was apprehended that Rodney might fall in with them on his way to the West Indies. He goes there with not more than

<sup>1</sup> The Spanish are again in possession of St. Omoo.

5 ships of the Line, and Walsingham will carry out 4 or 5, so that according to the present arrangement in that quarter, the French will have a superiority. This will give them full play on the Continent — Let our privateers improve this opportunity, and with their wonted dexterity seize upon their prey — I have been told that 4 or 5 of our frigates which lay in Boston Harbour when we left it, sailed soon after us, upon a cruize. I hope to hear they have done something clever; they seem to be getting into a better way — “His soul breathes nothing but War — Not one word of Peace,” say you. Not yet my friend. Small successes have made our Enemies insolent, a few more will make them mad. First let them be bro’t to their sober senses — It is said that a Quintuple Alliance has been entered into by Sweden, Denmark, Russia, Prussia, and the United Provinces, to maintain the honour of their flags — What will be the Issue of the Committees of Correspondence in England, whether a Congress will spring out of them, is altogether uncertain, but I am inclined to believe from certain Characters taking the lead in them, that all will prove ineffectual there. The associations of Ireland are of a more serious nature, they strike at the root of the evil. Forty thousand Men, with arms in their hands, say they will be freed from the usurpations of their fellow-subjects in England — they deny the Supremacy of that Parliament — this is the foundation of all their oppressions; if they carry this one point, they will be free indeed. But of what consequence is the striking off a few pensions to the People of England, if they shou’d even gain their point? One Country is acting upon rational principles, and proceeding systematically, while the other, I believe, is but the dupe of a few interested knaves — I have wrote up my paper and must bid you adieu for the present.

Yours &c

// P. S. Mr. A.<sup>1</sup> presents his best regards // mine to your lady if you have one.

// Deliver’d to Mr. Izard March 25th

PARIS April 23th 1780  
Hotel de Valois Rue de Richelieu

DEAR SIR

I wrote you on the 18th of last month & deliver’d my letter to Mr. Izard late one of our Commissioners, who has been waiting a long time to take passage for America. He has not yet sail’d & will probably go either in the Alliance, or with the Brest Fleet which

<sup>1</sup> John Adams.

't is believed are destined for our Continent. On the 26th inst. I wrote Mrs. D., and not expecting leisure to write any other friend, I was fuller upon political subjects than usual, & requested her to show you my letter, but I shall now take up the subjects of that and enlarge upon them — Our prospects brighten up and all things seem working together for our good. Let us have patience and I presume they will come about as nearly right, as can reasonably be expected. Britain has not a single friend among the Maritime Powers of Europe. There is no danger of *our* Enemies multiplying. The war with America is boldly reprobated by the great Leaders of the People of England, and I am in hopes it will soon become as unpopular with them as it ever was popular. The People begin to adopt the tone and language of their Leaders in this respect. The great County of York have passed the following resolution touching the American War. That it is the opinion of this Meeting that the prosecution of an offensive war in America is most evidently a measure which by employing our great and enormously expensive military operations against the Inhabitants of that Country, prevented this from exerting its united, vigorous, & firm efforts, against the Powers of France and Spain, and has no other effect upon America than to continue & thereby increase, the enmity which had so long and so fatally subsisted betwixt the arms of both, can be productive of no good whatever; but by preventing conciliation threatens the accomplishment of the final ruin of the British Nation. The County of Somerset at their meeting the 11th inst: adopted this resolution unanimously, and that of Hartford has since done the same. The County of Surry on the 14th inst: passed unanimously this resolution That the American War, originating from the corrupt influence of the Crown, and the ill founded assertions of the King's Ministers in Parliament, is the cause of the present calamitous situation of this Country; they then passed a second, similar to that of Yorkshire. Afterwards a Third thanking those Members of Parliament who had uniformly reprobated the American War. I am sensible these resolutions, except the last, tho' they express a disapprobation of the American war, it is rather of the mode than of the War itself; but the transition is easy. This business is just opening; in its progress it must mend, and from damning the mode, they will not long hesitate to damn the thing. It is a great point that the attention of the *people* of England is awakened to the consideration of public measures. When they begin to think, they will go on to think justly, because they can have no sinister views or interest to pervert their judgments. You know 't is a favourite maxim with me, that the People finally judge right, because they judge hon-

estly<sup>1</sup> — In my letter above mentioned I say, “What will be the issue of the Committees of Correspondence in England, whether a Congress will spring out of them, is altogether uncertain, but I am inclined to believe from certain characters taking the lead in them, that all will prove ineffectual there.” And then also “Of what consequence is the striking off a few pensions to the People of England, if they should even gain their point?” My sentiments have changed with the change of things. The commotions in England are growing every day more and more serious. The People have *enlarged* their ground, they insist upon reducing effectually the influence of the Crown, upon shortening the duration of Parliaments to one year, or three years at least, upon a more just and equal Representation, particularly upon adding to the House 100 Knights of Shires, and some other substantial reforms. These are objects worthy of their pursuits, they are worth contending for — Besides, out of their Committees of Correspondence, formed upon the example of America, has sprung a young Congress. The Government of Britain is likely to become as odious & detestable to the People of England, as it hath long been to those of America. The King himself escapes not their severe censures — The redress of grievances which they at present seek thro’ their Parliament, altho’ the principles of their petitions have been ably supported there, and decisions of the House of Commons in several important points, have been carried their in favor against the Ministry, such as the Bill for the demolition of the Board of Trade & Plantations, the Bill for the exclusion of Contractors from the House (of which more below). The Resolutions of the 6th inst: “That it is now necessary to declare, that the Influence of the Crown has encreased, is encreasing, and ought to be diminished” — “That it is competent to this House to examine into, and to correct abuses in the expenditure of the Civil List Revenues, as well as in every other branch of the public Revenue, whenever it shall seem expedient to the Wisdom of this House so to do.” — “That it is the duty of this House to provide, as far as may be, an immediate and effectual redress of the abuses complained of in the petitions presented to this House, from the different Counties, Cities and Towns in this Kingdom.” — Those of the 10th, viz. “That to preserve the Independence of Parliament, and to take away all suspicion of its integrity, there be laid before this House, within the first seven days after the opening of every Session, Accounts authenticated by the signature of the proper Officers, of every sum or sums of money paid in the Course

<sup>1</sup> Compare Abraham Lincoln’s famous remark that “You can’t fool all the people all the time.”

of the preceeding year, out of the proceeds of the Civil List, or out of any other branch of the public Revenue, to the use of any Member of either House of Parliament, under the title of Pension, Salary, or other denomination whatever, pointing out to whom and on what Account, paid." — "That the Treasurer & Comptroler of the Household, Treasurer of the Chambers, Cofferer of the Household, and their Deputies, the Officers of the Board of Green Cloth, and their Clerks, &c be incapable of a seat in this House &c" Yet, notwithstanding those things, it is not by Parliament they will find redress of their Grievances complained of. The People must look somewhere else for it, they must look to themselves. Their Committees, their Congresses must finally save the Liberties of England, or they will be lost forever. The King and his Ministers set their faces strong against this plan of reform. The Minister prevailed in the House on the 13th against the Bill for disqualifying Officers of the Revenue from voting in elections of Members of Parliament; on the second reading of that Bill upon the Question for its commitment, 195 for it, 224 against it. On the next day in the House of Lords came on to be read a second time, the Contractors Bill mentioned above, when there were 41 for committing it, & 60 against it. 'Tis probable that every Bill which may be bro't into the House upon any of the foregoing resolutions, will meet the same fate, in one or the other of the Houses of Parliament. I cannot help rejoicing that these blows have been given to the plan of reform. I cannot wish to see the people of England by pacific means triumphing over the King and his Ministers, while the War with our Country exists. Let this be at an end, & they shall have my fervent prayers that they may drive the Tyrant from his Throne without suffering the Calamities of a Civil War. But it appears to me, that the crisis is now arrived, when the King or the People must prevail totally, one against the other; their views and interest are no longer thought to be, nor in fact are they, the same. The whole Kingdom seems to be in a violent agitation, and was I to hazard a conjecture, it wou'd be that it will issue in a Civil War. I have endeavoured to give you some idea of the state of the internal affairs of Great Britain; let us look a little beyond the limits of her island, and see how matters stand there. Ireland has wisely improved the very critical conjuncture of British Affairs, and with an Army *of her own*, of not less than 45,000 men, demands the full enjoyment of her Liberty, totally denies any authority of the British Parliament over Ireland *in any case whatever*. How different this from that absurd, and arbitrary claim of that Parliament over all the British Dominions, Jurisdiction *in all cases whatsoever*! Thus, by usurping too



much, in Justice, they will loose all. For Ireland, as America has done, will probably carry her point. For tho' the Two Houses of the Irish Parliament in their former address to the King, seemed satisfied with the extension given to their Commerce by the British Parliament, yet, a far different spirit then prevailed, and still prevails among the People in general of that Country, and they will adhere to their claims, and their Parliament 't is probable, will catch the same spirit, and then their business is done. What can Britain do against the force of Ireland united, if an appeal is there made to the sword, with her present Enemies? Let us look a little further and without the British Dominions and see if we find any help for Britain there. No, as I have said above, Britain has not a single Friend among all the Maritime Powers of Europe. Her extravagant claim of the Empire of the Seas, and above all, her consequent insolent behaviour on that element, to all the other Maritime Powers, has made them behold with complacency, and secret joy, for some time, the reduction of her great naval Strength. At length this temper of theirs has become manifest. The States General now insist upon the right they unquestionably have by special Treaty with England to carry the effects of their Enemies, not being contraband, without interruption, or in other words, *that free Ships shall make free goods*; and they will no longer acquiesce in a perfidious violation of Treaties, as the astonishing successes of that Nation (English) the last War, induced them to do. In this point the Empress of Russia certainly, and probably the rest of the Northern Powers, will support them. She in her late declaration to the Courts of St. James, Versailles, & Madrid, which is in fact intended against the first, asserts the same right, without special Treaty, I believe, and gives fair notice she is arming to maintain it. She has invited Sweden, Denmark and the States General to accede. I have seen the Resolutions of several of the Provinces, the great leading one of Holland in particular, for an accession, nay they go further & will have their public Ministers at the Courts of Copenhagen, Stockholm & Lisbon to aid the designs of the Empress, at those Courts. So that a formidable Alliance may be formed to carry this point against England; for She is the only one of the Belligerent Powers which wishes to oppose it. At last the World sees what kind of an Alliance Russia hath formed. The British Ministry have caused it to be circulated thro' Europe, & perhaps America, that Russia was their Ally, nay a late Court paper carried the matter so far as to publish the actual arrival of 15 Russian Ships of the Line, with a number of transports, at Plymouth, *furnished in pursuance of their late Treaty with the Empress*, and this was held up as an ample compensation for what they call the defection of the Dutch,

who have declined granting the succours demanded of them by Britain in consequence of subsisting Treaties. In resentment of this, the King in Council held the 17th inst: hath declared & ordered that the Subjects of the United Provinces shall thence forth be considered upon the same footing with those of other Neutral States not privileged by Treaty, & hath suspended provisionally, & untill further order, all the particular stipulations respecting the freedom of navigation & commerce, in time of war, of the Subjects of the States General, contained in the several Treaties subsisting between him & the Republic. This Order at once puts the Dutch navigation & commerce upon the same footing respecting Free Ships making free goods, as that of Russia stands, for with her, I presume, there is no such stipulation. The Empress seems to demand this, as the right of mere Neutral Nations, and has therefore requested the concurrence of Sweden, Denmark & Portugal, as well as of the States General in this principle. How the Empress will consider this declaration, or rather whether she will make a counter declaration in affirmance of her claim, is at present uncertain; but it wou'd seem things will not long remain in their present State between England & Russia. Shou'd the latter succeed as it is probable she will, in effecting her proposed Alliance, for establishing what she calls the freedom of Navigation & of Commerce of Neutral Nations, England must not give the least interruption to her Commerce unless they wou'd make her their open Enemy. She is of a character not to be trifled with. The Dutch will bear a great deal more of abuse and insult from England before they can be bro't into a War. I see not at present however, if England persists in opposing this, which I call a *new* principle of the Law of Nations how either Russia or the States General, will avoid a War with England, who seem madly determined to multiply their Enemies. A little time will show us the operation of these things. I hope the Northern Powers will unite to maintain the Empress' new principle, and if it is not now, that it may become an established Law of Nations. No Country, it appears to me, can be more benefited in future by it than America, whose wisdom I hope in God it will be, to hold herself free from the entangled Systems of Europe, and all their Wars <sup>1</sup> — The intelligence I mentioned in my last respecting the sailing of 10 Spanish Ships of the Line, with 10 Battalions from Cadiz was premature. That armament has not yet sailed as we have heard, but it's said to be ready for departure. The troops will consist of not less than 10,000 Men, the Ships of Twelve Sail of the Line with a number of Frigates; their destination is not yet

<sup>1</sup> This was before Washington's farewell address.

known — The same may be said of the Quintuple Alliance there spoken of, but by what has since appeared, 't is not wholly improbable that the matter might then have been agreed upon, or at least under consideration, in the several Cabinets — —. 'T is but about a week since we heard of Clinton's arrival in Georgia, by a vessel from Maryland to Nantes. It was generally apprehended that a considerable part of his Fleet had perished in the storm which came on a few days after their sailing from New York. One of his transports was driven into England, & two into the West Indies. I hope they are prepared to give him a good reception at Charlestown.<sup>1</sup> We understand Gen<sup>l</sup> Gates is appointed to command there. It is too much to hope he will give us as good an Account of Clinton as he has done of Burgoin, yet I have much confidence in him. If the Enemy are again repulsed in that quarter, it will strike dead the hopes of their most sanguine supporters in England, and the American War from that instant must be abandoned — — I have now to complain of you, and my other friends near you, for suffering Capt. Trask, who carried our first letters from Europe, to return from Newbury Port to Bilbao without a single letter for us. What can this mean! Where have you been and what have you been about? Surely you cou'dnt have been ignorant that such an opportunity was a favorable one, and ought not to have been omitted. News or no News always write us. We want to be inform'd even if affairs remain in statu quo. — How has your privateering succeeded? Have we made up the number lost at Ponebscott? Or do we stagger under that blow? Have you had any British Cruisers on your Coasts, or has your Navigation been free? How have your *pickings* been at the Maritime Courts? I have ten thousand questions to ask you, but have not patience, or leisure, to write them down, Let me give you one rule when you sit down to write me, give your imagination full play, and write upon every subject you can conceive we want information upon. Do this, and you will do well.

Please to present my regards to my Newbury-Port friends & to the whole fraternity, and tell them one and all, they must write to me — to Judge Cushing likewise, & inform him that if he goes on executing Judgment and publishing such Lists as he gave us last December, his Name will be very famous thro'out all Europe. Farewell for this time.

I am your friend &c

P. S. Least my first shou'd not reach you, I will here request you never to publish anything from my Letters unless in so guarded a manner as not to point out from what quarter they came — You have

<sup>1</sup> Charleston, South Carolina.

my free consent to read them to any of our friends, if you find anything in them worth notice — No intelligence of poor Theodore —

Theoph: Parsons Esq:

PARIS May 14th 1780

HOTEL DE VALOIS RUE RICHELIEU

SIR

I intended to have continued an account of all public matters of any consequence, down to the present day; but my eyes are at present in so weak a state that I cannot read or take my pen in hand, without much injuring them: of this you will mention nothing to my *most intimate* connections. I am otherways in good health — Do give me a minute and full account of your proceedings in Convention,<sup>1</sup> and furnish me with as many Copies of the original Report as you *can collect together*, and note in one of them, the alterations made in Convention; and when you shall have happily finished the great work before you, do not fail to transmit many copies of it. These things are much sought after in Europe, and are most acceptable presents to all our connections here — Stir up our friends among you to write to us by every opportunity for this Country, Bilbao, & Holland. There is not a circumstance touching our affairs, however trivial some of them may seem to you, or them, which will not be acceptable. Let general directions be given however to sink letters in case of capture: the best way is to endorse them also. Our intelligence from Charlestown is no later than the 9th of March, by Clinton's letter. I feel very anxious for the safety of that place, especially for our frigates, which, in my opinion, have no business there — God defend and bless you all

Yours &c

Theoph: Parsons Esq:

N. B. The above was subjoined to No. 2.

As to Mr. Parsons remaining "that forlorn being of an old batchelor" and the message of regards to his "lady if" he has one, Mr. Parsons was married about the time the letter probably arrived in America.

As to the frigates which in Dana's opinion had "no business there," four continental and two French frigates were retained in Charleston Harbor, where they were hemmed in and captured by the much superior force of the British. Had they been allowed to go outside, roaming over the ocean, they would have continued a menace to the transports and commerce of England, and would

<sup>1</sup> The Massachusetts Constitutional Convention of 1779.

have drawn off many men-of-war from her active fleets to serve as convoys. The American frigates especially, which always outsailed the British and beat them when on even terms, would have been comparatively safe, while in Charleston Harbor they proved to be insufficient for defence, had no means of escape and thus their usefulness was ended.

Francis Dana's surmise as to the damage to the fleet sailing from New York under Sir Henry Clinton was borne out by the facts. Some of the ships were lost by shipwreck and some by capture after being separated from the rest of the fleet.

As to Gates' resistance, in South Carolina, you will remember that this proved ineffectual; but that the English victories in the Carolinas were rendered valueless by the successful Fabian policy of General Greene.

As to Mr. Dana's hopes that the northern powers would unite to maintain the Empress of Russia's policy of enforcing the doctrine that "free ships make free goods" (except contraband of war or in case of effective blockade), against England's claim of right of search, Mr. Dana's predictions were mainly fulfilled. Russia, France, Spain, and Holland joined in a league of armed neutrality for the above purpose. This led Holland into war, as Dana predicted; but Russia, by means of the great diplomacy of the Empress Catherine 2d, adroitly held the difficult position of maintaining her rights of freedom from search on the one hand, and peace with England on the other. Catherine wished to extend her commerce, which she could do only as a neutral, taking advantage of the war between Great Britain, France, Spain, Holland, and the United States. She hoped also to be made the mediator when the time came for terms of peace, and her difficult policy was aided by the fear Great Britain had of adding so powerful a country to the list of her active enemies. It was one thing for Britain to force Holland into war, quite another, Russia. Had Russia been driven into war with Great Britain, Mr. Dana in St. Petersburg would doubtless have been able to secure recognition of the independence of the colonies before peace was declared, as Franklin secured it in France and Adams in Holland, after those countries were at war with England.

This claim of right of search on England's part has, as you

know, a peculiar interest for us Americans. It was one of the causes of our War of 1812. The peace which followed left that question unsettled, and while it was the generally accepted doctrine of international lawyers that England was wrong in her contention, it was not until the early part of our Civil War, when it was England's ox that was gored, when we took Mason and Slidell, confederate emissaries, from the British steamer "Trent," that England definitely changed her attitude. Seward, our Secretary of State, replied to her complaint, that if England would forever abandon her claim of right of search, for which she had so often fought, and which we had believed to be unlawful, we would gladly surrender Messrs. Mason and Slidell. This England did, and it was thus not until 1861, or eighty one years after Mr. Dana's letter, that this contention of free ships against right of search and taking away persons was finally ended.

As to Mr. Dana's views of the power of the Committees of Correspondence in England, he is fully sustained by John Richard Green in his admirable history of the English people, who says:

"And it was in the movement for reform, and the establishment of corresponding committees throughout the country for the purpose of promoting it, that the power of political agitation first made itself felt. Political societies and clubs took their part in this quickening and organization of public opinion: and the spread of discussion, as well as the influence which now began to be exercised by the appearance of vast numbers of men in support of any political movement, proved that Parliament, whether it would or no, must soon reckon with the sentiments of the people at large."

As to saving the liberties of England by taking away the King's power to bribe members of Parliament by contracts, pensions, and office, and by using the power of patronage to compel office-holders to vote for such members of Parliament as the King wished; in the very next year, forced, as has already been shown, by the power of these Committees of Correspondence, and not acting of its own free will, Parliament, to be sure, threw out Pitt's bill for parliamentary reform, but, to quote the words of the historian Green again:

"In its stead the Ministry endeavored to weaken the means of corrupt influence which the King had unscrupulously used by disqualifying persons holding government contracts from sitting in Parliament, by depriving revenue officers of the elective franchise (a measure which diminished the weight of the Crown in seventy boroughs), and above all by a bill for the reduction of the civil establishment, of the pension list, and of the secret service fund, which was brought in by Burke. These measures were to a great extent effectual in diminishing the influence of the Crown over Parliament, and they are memorable as marking the date when the direct bribery of members absolutely ceased. But they were utterly inoperative in rendering the House of Commons really representative of or responsible to the people of England."

The more complete reform of the House of Commons necessary to make it responsible to the will of the people was not achieved until fifty years later, and of course of no use to aid in the American contest; but Dana's prediction that these reforms might not come about without civil wars proved to be substantially true, for it was not until riots, burnings, conflicts between soldiers and mobs in the English cities that amounted to civil war, that the House of Lords, in 1832, with the additional threat on the part of the Ministry that enough new peers would be created to pass the bill, withdrew its opposition. I may also add that when still later the officers of the revenue were given through the civil service reform system a tenure more free from partisan control, they were allowed to vote without endangering the liberties of the people.

As to the troops in Ireland forcing England, as Dana predicted, into granting Ireland what she had refused to grant to her colonists, the very next year, by formal statute, the judiciary and legislative supremacy of England over the Parliament of Ireland was abandoned, and, in the words of Green, the historian, "from this moment, England and Ireland were simply held together by the fact that the sovereign of the one island was also the sovereign of the other." Green also suggests that the grant of self-government to this one great dependency made it easier to recognize the ultimate freedom of the United States a few years later.

ANDREW MCFARLAND DAVIS read the following paper:

## A FEW WORDS ABOUT THE WRITINGS OF THOMAS SHEPARD

THOMAS SHEPARD was settled over the Cambridge church in February, 1636, and continued to preach and lecture to his congregation in that place until his death in August, 1649, thus making his pastorate nearly fourteen years in length. Some of his sermons were published by himself, others were collated by certain of his admirers and given to the public while he was yet alive, and still others were published posthumously. The net result of all this is that we have upon the shelves of our libraries publications accredited to Thomas Shepard the separate titles of which outnumber the years of his pastorate. If we consider the primitive condition of life in the Colony during these years it seems incredible that the pastor of a pioneer church in a little village in New England should have made such a contribution to the literature of the day and have succeeded in graving so deep a mark for himself upon the tablets of fame. Yet an analysis of the life of this remarkable man reveals the fact that even before he came to America his power in the pulpit had drawn upon his head the personal hostility of Archbishop Laud, and that after his death the demand for his works led not only to the publication posthumously of new collations of his sermons, but also to the republication from time to time of some of the volumes which had already appeared. The personal persecution by Laud which began while he was Bishop of London was ample evidence of the impression made in England by Shepard's preaching as a beginner. The adoption of Cambridge as the site for the college in New England bore testimony to his influence upon the General Court of Massachusetts Bay at their session in Cambridge, or Newtown as it was then called, in 1636. The association of his name with the petition to the Commissioners of the United Colonies a few years later, for aid for the college, which resulted in a successful appeal to the towns, and enabled the college to bridge over a temporary financial difficulty, brings him before us in a wider sphere of colonial influence. The fervent admiration of the man expressed by his contemporaries in various publications, and especially the estimate of his work given in the



prefatory notices in some of his publications, all confirm the inferences that we should naturally draw from a review of his career; and these, again, are ratified by the repeated republication of his works, a process that has continued down to the present time.

The following is a list of these publications, founded upon the one given in Sabin:

1. **AUTOBIOGRAPHY**: published from Shepard's MSS., by Rev. Nehemiah Adams, in Boston in 1832. It is, as its title indicates, a sketch of his life written by himself. It was intended for his son, and while it is valuable and interesting is all too brief. It was reprinted in Young's "Massachusetts Chronicles."

2. **CERTAIN SELECT CASES RESOLVED**. The title sufficiently indicates the character of this work, — a technical discussion of theological difficulties. It was originally published in London in 1648, and was reprinted in London in 1650; a third London edition appeared in 1695. Besides these editions it was published in 1655 in connection with "Theses Sabbaticæ" and was one of the "Three Valuable Pieces" which were given to the public under that title.

3. **THE CHURCH MEMBERSHIP OF CHILDREN** has been preserved only in New England garb. It was originally printed at Cambridge in 1663, was reprinted in Boston in 1762, and again reprinted in New London in 1769. It is nominally a letter devoted to the exposition of Shepard's views on the subject given in the title, in which he was warmly interested.

4. **THE CLEAR SUN SHINE OF THE GOSPEL BREAKING FORTH UPON THE INDIANS IN NEW ENGLAND** was printed in London in 1648; was reproduced by Sabin in New York in 1865, and was also reprinted in Massachusetts Historical Society Collections, 3d series, Vol. IV. pp. 25-67. It deals with Eliot's work of conversion among the Indians.

The classification of Sabin's next title, "The Day-breaking if not the Sun Rising," etc., as one of Shepard's works, has been challenged, and it would seem as if the title itself indicated independent authorship.

5. **FOUR NECESSARY CASES OF CONSCIENCE OF DAILY USE** was published in London, the conjectural date being 1651.

6. **MEDITATIONS AND SPIRITUAL EXPERIENCES** was published

in Edinburgh in 1749, and in Glasgow in 1847. It is often spoken of as "The Diary." It is fragmentary, covering only a brief period, during which however it is very full, and is well worthy of psychological study. It was included in "Three Valuable Pieces," and in the "Works" published in 1853.

7. **NEW ENGLAND'S LAMENTATION FOR OLD ENGLAND'S ERROURS.** The title sufficiently indicates the character of the sermon. One edition only was published, namely, in London in 1645.

8. **THE PARABLE OF THE TEN VIRGINS OPENED AND APPLIED.** This was published posthumously in London in 1660, and was reprinted five times thereafter in London and in Scotland.

9. **THE SAINTS JEWEL** was separately printed in Boston in 1743. It was also printed in conjunction with "The Sincere Convert" in nine editions.

10. **SAMPWUTTEAHAE** is a translation of "The Sincere Convert" into the tongue of the natives. It was published at Cambridge in 1689.

11. **THE SINCERE CONVERT** was first published in London in 1641, after which edition after edition appeared in rapid succession, so that by 1700 eighteen editions had appeared. Down to 1812 twenty-one editions of this work had been published under that title, irrespective of publications in conjunction with other works of Shepard.

12. **THE SOUND BELIEVER** was first published in 1645 in London. Down to 1849 fourteen editions under this title had appeared.

13. **SUBJECTION TO CHRIST** was first posthumously published in London in 1652, was republished there in 1654 and again in 1657. The name of Jonathan Mitchell, Shepard's successor, appears as the person responsible for the publication. We are told on the titlepage that the volume contains some remarkable passages of Shepard's life. This doubtless refers to a sort of preface addressed to the reader, and signed by William Greenhill and Samuel Mather, in which a sketch of Shepard's life is given. The work is divided into two parts, entitled respectively "A Wholesome Caveat for a Time of Liberty" and "Of Ineffectual Hearing the Word." In an unsigned address "To the Christian Reader," written presumably by Mitchell, we are told that "These were some of his *Lecture-*

*Sermons*, Preached most of them in the year 1641." They were transcribed "by a godly Brother partly from the Authors own notes, and partly from what he took from his mouth."

14. *THESES SABBATICÆ* was first published in London in 1649. The subject is divided into four parts,—The Morality of the Sabbath; The Change of the Sabbath; The Beginning of the Sabbath; and The Sanctification of the Sabbath. It was republished in 1650 and in 1655. The reason for the publication of these sermons may be assigned in part at least to the request of some of the students in the college. They are of interest because they contain specific rules for the observance of the Sabbath, as well as a caustic arraignment of those who heard the preacher for violations of the same, of a most astounding nature.

15. *THREE VALUABLE PIECES*, etc., is the title of a collection composed of "Select Cases," etc.; "First Principles of the Oracle of God"; and "Meditations and Experiences." This collection was published in Boston in 1747. The only new thing in it is "First Principles of the Oracle of God." This is a sort of catechism, the whole of it being a series of questions and answers on doctrinal points. It was also printed in conjunction with "Select Cases," etc., in 1648, in 1650, and in 1695. It was published with "*Theses Sabbaticæ*" in 1655.

16. *A TREATISE OF LITURGIES*, etc., in answer to . . . John Ball appeared in London in 1653. It is a controversial publication, being devoted to an attempt to indicate paragraph by paragraph the errors of Mr. Ball's work. It appears to be the same or substantially the same as "A Defence of the answer made unto the Nine Questions," etc., by John Allen and Thomas Shepard, which was published in London in 1648, and is treated by Sabin as identical with "*A Treatise of Liturgies*," except for the title, Allen's name being associated only with the preface in the "*Treatise of Liturgies*."

17. *TWO QUESTIONS . . . JUDICIOUSLY ANSWERED* was published in Boston in 1697.

18. *WINE FOR GOSPEL WANTONS* appeared in Cambridge in 1668.

19. A set of the works of Thomas Shepard was published in Boston in 1853.

In addition to the foregoing, Allibone assigns the authorship of publications bearing the following titles to Shepard:

LITURGICAL CONSIDERATOR CONSIDERED IN REPLY TO DR. GAUDEN, London, 1661. This is by Giles Firmin.

THREE SERMONS ON SEPARATION, London, 1702.

WEDDING SERMON, 1713.

Shepard is said to have preached the Election Sermons in 1637 and in 1638. No copy of the 1637 Sermon has been preserved, nor has that of 1638 ever been published in full, but an abstract of it was printed in the "New England Historic Genealogical Register," vol. xxiv. p. 363. Shepard also published a preface to "A Reply to a Confutation of some Grounds for Infants Baptisme," by George Philip, London, 1645.

Without including the Allibone titles, "The Day-breaking," etc., or the abstract of the 1638 Sermon, we have here nineteen titles for separate works the authorship of which is unquestioned, which have appeared in sixty-eight editions. If we should include "The Day-breaking if not the Sun Rising," on the authority of Sabin, we should add another title and two more editions. The publication of these various editions cover the period from 1641 to 1853 inclusive, the greater part of them being posthumous. The writings of a personal character like "Meditations and Spiritual Experiences" sometimes called "The Diary" and "The Autobiography," were not made public till long after Shepard's death — the former having been published for the first time one hundred years thereafter, and the latter not having been given to the world until nearly two hundred years after his career had closed.

These several volumes bear upon their imprints the names of the following Old World places: London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Falkirk, Aberdeen, and Paisley; while in America editions were issued in Cambridge, Boston, New London, New York, and Philadelphia.

"The Sincere Convert" was first printed in London in 1641, and apparently contains the substance of a set of sermons preached by Shepard in England. Cotton Mather asserts that it was published without the knowledge or privity of the author in any manner. He himself says in a letter addressed "To his dear Friend, Mr. W. Greenhill," which serves as a preface to "The Sound Believer," "I know not what the Lord's Meaning should be to bring to light

by his Providence, without my Privy, Knowledge or Will, the former part, unless it was to awaken and enforce me (being desired) to publish the rest: our Works, I tho't should resemble God's Works, not be left imperfect." The first edition of "The Sound Believer" was published in London in 1645, four years after the first appearance of "The Sincere Convert," which had, however, in the meantime gone through three editions. It is probable therefore that by "the former part" he refers to "The Sincere Convert," and that his experience in America has led him to modify some of the views expressed in that volume. The fact that "The Sincere Convert" was published without Shepard's knowledge would indicate that the editor must have relied upon shorthand reports of the sermons which furnish the material of which the volume is composed. There would have been nothing remarkable in the preparation or in the preservation of a set of notes of this sort. Shepard's marvellous power of impressing his hearers was manifest even when he preached his early sermons, and shorthand writing was an everyday accomplishment in those times. "The Sincere Convert" and "Subjection to Christ" are coupled together with continuous pagination in many of the editions, and "The Sound Believer" is often found bound with "The Sincere Convert." It has already been stated that eighteen out of the twenty-one editions of "The Sincere Convert" appeared prior to 1700. Of the fourteen editions of "The Sound Believer" six were put forth after that date. It would appear from this that the former was better adapted to the tastes of the seventeenth century, while the latter was more satisfactory to the readers of a later date.

It is no part of my purpose to enter into any analysis of the contents of these publications or to attempt any criticism of the opinions therein expressed. Any effort of this sort would require for its satisfactory performance not only that he who undertakes it should be profoundly learned in technical theology, but also that he should be an adept in homiletics, and in addition a careful student of contemporary literature of this character. For although these sermons, polemical treatises, and controversial discussions are written in English, it is not the English of to-day and is not always easily understood. Nearly all of the preachers of that day whose works have come down to us were learned men, and the learning of the

seventeenth century was largely classical learning. Men who could read Greek and Hebrew and were masters of Latin must occasionally have felt the influence of this knowledge upon the use of their own tongue. Watch carefully the language of any fluent linguist; and while he may converse with apparent ease and without hesitation in various tongues, the effect of this great accomplishment will occasionally betray itself, whatever the spoken language may be, in the use of some foreign construction. Moreover, it is not unlikely that Shepard's notes fell far short in quantity of the sermons as delivered. This is undoubtedly true of some of those posthumously published, since the admission is made that they were based not alone upon notes by the author, but also upon those taken by others.

Bearing these facts in mind, it will be seen that the reader of Shepard's sermons to-day has to face not only the difficulties attendant upon the technical character of many of the discussions, but he has also to contend with the obscurity occasioned by the essentially different method in which the English language is now used. Let us turn to these publications for illustrations of these points. Shepard was an admirer, probably a personal friend, of John Harvard. It is not unlikely that it was he who suggested to Harvard the great benefit to the country that would result from the bequest which hastened the construction of the first college building. He records his estimate of Harvard in his Autobiography in brief, comprehensive, and touching language. "This man," he says, "was a scholar and pious in his life and enlarged toward the country and the good of it in life and death." Where can you turn to find so much said in so few words? Who would be willing to-day to condense a personal estimate of the scholarship, the piety, the philanthropy, the public spirit, and the generosity of a departed friend in such simple and unostentatious phraseology? And yet the more one ponders over the words, the more tender, the more pathetic, the more appreciative they seem. This will pass for a sample of the different manner in which men expressed themselves in those days, and the more it is studied the more one will realize the extent of that difference. For an example of the sort of differentiation occasioned perhaps by the amplification of notes through the interjection of extempore speech, let us turn to an extract from the sermon on

The Parable of the Ten Virgins, devoted to the subject of visiting strangers and persons not members of his congregation.

"Many complain," he says, "that New England hath so little love, Non-members not visited, not regarded (though many times unjustly). Oh! they thought to see so much love, and care, and pity, but here they may live and never be spoken to, never visited! Oh, take heed of this; Nothing beautifies a Christian in the eyes of others more than much love (hypocrisie is naught). Oh excellence; Visit poor families, sit one half hour and speak to discouraged hearts. Show kindness to strangers: such you were: I'll warrant God will bless you, this was the Glory of Christ, full of grace and truth."

In these disjointed sentences, full of asides and ejaculations, yet constantly recurring to the theme, he urges upon his congregation the necessity and propriety of maintaining what we should to-day call a visiting committee.

While language used in this manner may generally be assumed to indicate in part, at least, spontaneous speech, it is not inconsistent with polished efforts carefully prepared for permanent record. He who gently meanders with Sterne through the devious paths of one of the inconsequent paragraphs in the "Sentimental Journey;" he who clambers with Browning up the zigzag of one of his long sentences, now turning sharply to the right now to the left, yet ever pressing on to the destined end; or he who seeks the clue for the thoughts of Henry James, couched in language of Dædalian intricacy, will not fail to recognize the fact that with all the resemblances that there are in the writings of these authors to the erratic deviations of Shepard, they do not represent extempore speech. They are the deliberate efforts of accomplished writers, and this laying aside of direct speech for diversions is merely characteristic of their respective styles. On the other hand, with Shepard, this temporary abandonment of the theme seems to indicate a pulpit mannerism, the effort of a speaker to attract the attention of his admirers, and the outbursts of one who is full of enthusiasm about his subject.

The paragraph which has been quoted is thoroughly characteristic, and this suggestion as to the cause of its peculiarities is fully corroborated by the statement made in the preface to one of the

volumes posthumously published, that the sermons therein were printed from notes of the author as well as from those taken by one of his hearers, a fact which was referred to in the comments made covering one of the titles given in the list of Shepard's published works.

He who seeks for information other than that of a theological character in these volumes will soon discover that there is very little to be had in the way of direct statement. It may be assumed, however, that no man could command the attention of his hearers in discourses so purely polemical without sometimes using a homely illustration; without occasionally drawing a parallel from the daily experiences of his parishioners. Hence it follows that a careful examination of these sermons must reveal something as to the daily life of our ancestors.

In making such an examination one is first impressed with the difficulty which Shepherd's hearers must have experienced in following the preacher in discourses of such a technical character. It is evident that his contemporaries, notwithstanding the ready sale for his published works and the steady and continuous demand for them in their day, fully realized the extent of this difficulty. "Reader," says Jonathan Mitchell, in the preface to the "Parable of the Ten Virgins," "if thou comest hither to carp and cavil upon each circumstantial imperfection this work is not for thy turn." William Greenhill and Samuel Mather, when they brought out "Subjection to Christ," introduced the volume to the reader with a brief sketch of Shepard's life, in which they described his preaching as "close and searching," "with abundance of affection and compassion to his hearers;" and while they asserted that he "affected plainness of speech," and did not "shoot his arrows (as many preachers do) over the heads of his hearers," yet they felt compelled to add the following comment on the character of the discourses which they were furnishing to the public: "It is a stumbling block to some that his sermons are somewhat strict: (and as they term it) legal: some souls can relish none but meal-mouthed preachers who come with soft and toothless words." If Greenhill and Mather recognized this difficulty in their day, we shall certainly escape from the charge of carping and cavilling if we frankly admit that time has not removed this stumbling-block. It is, indeed, probable



that with the change which has taken place in the use of our language during the interim between now and then, the stumbling-block is even greater than it was to readers in the seventeenth century.

The author of the second preface to "Subjection to Christ," presumably Jonathan Mitchell, whose name appears upon the title-page as the person who was responsible for the publication, goes one step farther in the same direction, and calls attention in the following words to the fact that the sermons when delivered were more effective than they could be expected to be in print. "These posthumous editions are farre short of what the author was wont to do, and of what the sermons were in preaching." In all this it is evident that the writers of these prefaces recognized the fact that the personal equation of the man had to do with his great influence, and this being removed they evidently were doubtful as to the reception of the publications. The story of the repeated editions of these volumes shows how little occasion there was for this fear as to their popular reception, and the necessity that the editors felt for making these apologetic statements adds materially to the estimate that we must make of the living force of the man.

It is not fair, perhaps, after having thus shown that Shepard's sermons owe a part at least of their power and influence to the fact that he did not confine himself to his notes, to start in with an analysis of the references therein to current events, by saying that we are able to discover through the sermons themselves that he evidently was somewhat mortified to find that there were some among his hearers who occasionally took naps while he was preaching, but he himself hath said it, and that more than once, hence we must conclude that it was true.

Perhaps the longest and most complete dissertation in these sermons touching the customs of the times is that in the "Theses Sabbaticæ" devoted to the question of the observance of the Sabbath. Here he prescribes clearly what may be done, and lays down in equally positive language what may not be done on the Lord's day. A careful résumé of these rules discloses the fact that the permissibility of works of necessity, of mercy, and of that which was for the comfort of man or beast, does not differ much from the general view as to what may properly be done to-day.

So also the proscription of sports and pastimes and the injunction to restrain one's thoughts to subjects worthy of the day, is in accordance with the general view, if not always with the practice of the present time.

His merciless lashing of his congregation for the violation of these rules brings before us a possible state of society which compels us to hope that the austere preacher was magnifying mere peccadilloes.

He finds fault with the people of the towns for their failure to sustain the town officers, and complains of the acts of soldiers. As individuals he says they are harmless, but when in groups they become lawless and dangerous. The indentured servants in the colony, he says, are froward and impudent. The masters not always kind and helpful; with the result that master and mistress and servant are uncomfortable and unhappy. He touches briefly upon sickness, upon natural physics, and upon the politics and condition of the country. Finally, his publications bring before us the fact that he and Dunster were opposed to each other upon a doctrinal point which each held dear, and the crisp, tart sentences in which Shepard, without however allowing the personal element to obtrude itself, serves up his views of the case make it easily clear that he was warmed up by the contest. If we consider the elevated positions held by these two men in the little Cambridge community, it is not difficult to conceive that each must have had his following, with the result, in the narrowness of their provincial life, that there must have been more or less of partisanship and of ill-feeling.

Thus, through the instrumentality of these publications we are able to appreciate that the men and women of the first half of the seventeenth century were actuated by the same motives, tempted by the same temptations, and governed by the same class of advice as those by which we are influenced in Cambridge to-day.

At the conclusion of Mr. Davis's paper the meeting was dissolved.

## THE THIRTEENTH MEETING

## BEING THE FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING

THE THIRTEENTH MEETING, being the Fourth Annual Meeting, of the CAMBRIDGE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, was held the Twenty-seventh day of October, nineteen hundred and eight, at a quarter before eight o'clock in the evening, in the building of the Cambridge Latin School, Trowbridge Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts. The President, RICHARD HENRY DANA, presided.

In announcing the death of Professor Charles Eliot Norton, the PRESIDENT made the following remarks:

Since our last meeting, nay, since notice has been sent you of this meeting, we have suffered the greatest loss in the three years and four months of our being as a Society. This has come in the death of one of our charter members, the Chairman of the Committee of the 100th Anniversary of the birth of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, our beloved and eminent fellow-citizen, Professor Charles Eliot Norton. This is not yet the time, nor am I the person, to pronounce the eulogy on this great man. We feel the loneliness; Cambridge seems smaller; we miss one whose approval we all sought, and whose high ideals and refined tastes have influenced thousands for good. His last public utterance was before this Society. The loss is very personal to me, as it is to most of you. The friendship goes back to his father and mine and my grandfather. In re-reading my father's journals this summer, I came across many references to pleasant gatherings in the house where Prof. Norton was born and died, and more than once those journal entries were followed by the remark, varied each time, but in substance the same, — that the family of Andrews Norton was one of the most refined, cultivated, charming

and gracious that it had ever been my father's lot to know. This evening some resolutions on Prof. Norton's death will be presented to you. On a later occasion we shall doubtless participate in some extended memorial.

The following Minute, written by WILLIAM ROSCOE THAYER, was adopted by a rising vote :

#### MINUTE UPON THE DEATH OF CHARLES ELIOT NORTON

THE Cambridge Historical Society regrets to record the death on October 21st of Professor Charles Eliot Norton. Although frail in health and stricken in years, he gave the projectors of the Society his hearty support, and, as was his wont, he served it generously, by counsel, suggestion and active co-operation from the time of its foundation. He made memorable one of its meetings by describing the Cambridge of his youth; he did much toward preparing for the centennial celebration on February 27, 1907, of Longfellow's birth; he presided at that celebration in a manner which for benignity and intellectual charm those who were present will never forget, and are not likely to see equalled; he suggested the award of a Longfellow Medal to encourage the schoolboys and girls of Cambridge to study the great Cambridge poet and so be led to love their town and country; and, on the 27th of last February, he spoke at the award of the first medal. That was his last public appearance; but until the end his interest never slackened in the welfare of his beloved Cambridge—in its past, which this Society exists to keep alive and make fruitful, and in its present and future, which he ever sought to improve. We have lost not only a benefactor, who never stinted and a helper who never grew weary, but an example of devoted citizenship. It was Professor Norton's ideal that every private attainment in literature, in art, and in character should promote civic fellowship and kindle patriotic zeal.

On behalf of the Council, CLARENCE WALTER AYER submitted its Annual Report, as follows :

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUNCIL

IN obedience to the requirements of Article XIII of the By-Laws, the Council submits its third Annual Report.

The Council has held five meetings on the following dates: (1) the twenty-second of October, 1907; (2) the twelfth of November; (3) the fourth of February, 1908; (4) the twenty-seventh of May; and (5) the thirteenth of October. The place of the first meeting was the Latin School building, of the second, the Trustees' room of the Cambridge Public Library, and of the last three meetings the residence of the Secretary.

The Society has held four meetings on the following dates: (1) the Annual Autumn meeting on the twenty-second of October, 1907; (2) the regular Winter meeting on the twenty-eighth of January, 1908; (3) a special meeting on the twenty-seventh of February; and (4) the regular Spring meeting on the twenty-eighth of April. By courtesy of the Principal, Mr. William F. Bradbury, all the meetings were held in the Latin School building, the three regular meetings in the Lecture room, and the special public meeting in the Assembly hall.

At the Annual meeting of the Society the officers of the previous year were re-elected for the ensuing year, with two exceptions caused by resignation, Mr. Henry Herbert Edes becoming Treasurer, in place of Mr. Oscar F. Allen, and Mr. Clarence W. Ayer Curator, in place of Mr. William R. Thayer. The guest and speaker of the evening was Professor William Watson Goodwin, whose address on "Cornelius Conway Felton" was printed in the second volume of the Proceedings of the Society.

At the regular Winter meeting the speakers were Mrs. Mary Isabella Gozzaldi, with a paper on "The Seal of the Society," and the Rev. Alexander McKenzie, D. D., with reminiscences of "Some Cambridge Men."

At the regular Spring meeting there were two speakers: the President, Mr. Richard H. Dana, who chose for his subject "Chief Justice Francis Dana"; and Mr. Andrew McFarland Davis, whose topic was "A Few Words concerning the Writings of Thomas Shepard."

At the special meeting of the twenty-seventh of February, on the one-hundred and first anniversary of the birth of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, was made the first award of the Longfellow Centenary Medal Prize for the best essay on some subject connected with the poet or his works, that chosen for the award being: "Buildings and Parts of Cambridge commemorated in Longfellow's Poems." By the conditions of the competition, announced more than two months before, it was open only to pupils of Cambridge schools, public, parochial, or private, or to those studying with a tutor, who are not less than sixteen years of age, and who have been residents of Cambridge not less than one year. The committee appointed to examine the essays of the candidates consisted of Mr. William R. Thayer, chairman, Mr. Archibald M. Howe, and Mr. Clarence W. Ayer. The meeting was open to the public, and the speakers were the President, who chose for his topic "General Peleg Wadsworth," grandfather of the poet; Mr. William R. Thayer, who stated, in behalf of the special committee, the origin, purpose, and conditions of the competition; Professor Charles Eliot Norton, who made the formal award of the Prize; and the winner of the Prize, Mr. John Kirtland Wright, who read his own essay.

In view of the recent death, on the twenty-first of this month, of Professor Norton, it is significant to record here that his last public act in behalf of the Society was this award of the Longfellow Centenary Prize Medal, and those of us who heard him on that occasion treasured the words he spoke with all the old, indefinable charm of manner and phrase, and all the more because we could not fail to see the effort they cost him, and to realize that even then they might be for most of us his last, as indeed the event proved. It is to him, more than to any one else, that the first suggestion and the final accomplishment of the plan of the award of the medal is due. His advice that about fifty copies of the whole mint of two hundred medals be reserved for this annual award of a prize for the best essay on Longfellow written in competition by the young people of Cambridge, is eloquent witness to his breadth and commonness of interest, and the annual award of this Prize during the next half-century will be a continuous tribute to his memory, as well as to that of its subject.

Besides the loss of Professor Norton the Society has to record the deaths of the four following regular members: Rev. Edward Abbott, Rector of St. James Episcopal Church; Miss L. Edna Brooks, Reference Librarian of the Cambridge Public Library; John Greenwood Brown; Rev. Theodore F. Wright, Dean of the New Church Theological School; and that of one Associate member, Joseph Willard, Esq.

During the year nine new members have been added, and twenty-four have resigned. The total count for regular membership is one hundred and seventy-one. The Associate membership has a total of eight, as against five, a year ago. The Honorary membership numbers three.

The increase in the dues, which went into effect at the beginning of this third year, has enabled the Society the better to meet its obligations in the normal way. As the Society grows its needs increase, and these can only partially be met by the payment of ordinary dues. The need of a separate building, or of a co-operation of buildings, is becoming more and more imperative, and the need of a separate fund for maintenance and for the purchase of books, pictures, furniture, and other objects of local interest, goes hand in hand with the need for a building in which to house them. The needs of the Society are indeed becoming a truism, but they must be constantly reiterated, in order that, in due course of time, they may be adequately filled.

The third volume of the Proceedings of the Society is now in press and will soon be published. It will contain the record of the work of the Society from the twenty-eighth of January to the twenty-seventh of October, 1908, both included.

### ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

IN comparison with the strenuous exertion required in connection with the celebration of the Longfellow and Agassiz centenaries, the work of the secretary during the past year has been moderate. And yet it has been continuous. As the Society and its publications become more widely known, the correspondence and the number of exchanges increase. The gifts to the Society, through exchange or otherwise, are steadily increasing in number and in

value. They come from far and near and already form a collection that makes a valuable supplement to the similar material belonging to the Cambridge Public Library. The valuable gifts from the Dana estate mark the beginning, it is hoped, of similar valuable articles to be received from time to time from the older families of Cambridge.

To consider and report what should be the scope and aim of the Society in collecting and preserving printed and manuscript material, a Committee of Experts — the two Librarians who are members of the Council — has just been appointed; and upon their report as a basis it is intended that a card catalogue of our collection shall soon be made.

The collection of autograph letters, made by the secretary and incidental to his correspondence, has received valuable additions during the past year and will need suitably to be arranged and indexed or catalogued. Some of the most valuable autographs might be well placed under glass for public inspection.

The Council has recently adopted a standing rule for the preparation and preservation upon typewritten sheets of uniform size to be duly bound, filed and indexed or catalogued, of memoirs of deceased members of the Society. Obviously, such files will be of great value, not only in genealogical research, but also in the preparation in the future of an adequate account of the social and literary life of Cambridge.

The Society is still indebted for the reception, care and exhibition of its collections to the Cambridge Public Library and its trustees and other officers; but the space assigned for this purpose is already needed by the Public Library, and the Society should not much longer trespass upon the generosity of the Library, and the need of a separate building for its collections, alluded to in preceding reports, has now become pressing. Is there not a public-spirited citizen or former resident of Cambridge — who loves this city — who is able and willing to contribute a part or the whole of such a building, and thus render a conspicuous and lasting service to this community?



## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CURATOR

DURING the past year the Society has received a considerable number of gifts of books, pamphlets, photographs, and other objects of local interest, a list of which will be published in the forthcoming volume of the Proceedings. Notable givers have been the President of the Society, Mr. Richard H. Dana, and Miss Elizabeth E. Dana, in behalf of the Dana heirs, who have presented to the Society, besides a number of books and pamphlets, an "Adam" Chair, formerly owned and used by Washington Allston. An interesting development in respect to gifts is the increase in the number of publications received by exchange with other societies. This form of gift will, in itself, become of great value to the Society as time goes on. Of similar form are the monographs on occasional and special topics, mostly pamphlets, which may, to be sure, differ widely in value, but which often throw new light upon obscure points of local history and biography.

Although the gifts of all kinds so far received are not many in number, they already fill several drawers and shelves of the Cambridge room of the Public Library. As the space available for the gifts and additions made to the Public Library is now nearly all taken up, the overflow of the collections of both the Historical Society and the Hannah Winthrop Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, has had to be placed in a spare room on the second floor. This room has, however, much unused space, and is not open to the general public.

From the standpoint of the Curator of the Society the need of adequate accommodation for housing his collection becomes most vital and pressing. He not only sees it: he knows it, and he suffers because of it. He looks forward to any form of relief, whether it come in the form of a single room in some private building, of an addition to some public building, as for instance, the Public Library, in which the collection is now housed, or of an entirely separate building which shall be the property of the Society. As being also librarian of the Public Library, your Curator is in a position to see the advantages which might result from the use of a single building in which the two institutions shared and co-operated. In the mat-

ter, for instance, of the purchase of the rarer historical books and sets of books, which would properly form part of the collection of the Society, a considerable saving could be made in behalf of the Public Library appropriation if the building were shared by the two institutions, and in return, the nearness and accessibility of the Public Library collection would save for the Society the purchase of many books, especially those of a popular nature which the Public Library could be counted upon as having bought.

Another instance will show the advantage of a building in common. On August 19, 1908, Mayor Wardwell received from General Samuel E. Chamberlain of Barre Plains the gift, in behalf of the City, of an old, historic gun, saved by him when Lieutenant of Company C, 3rd Regiment, M. V. M., at the destruction of the Gosport Navy Yard, Virginia, on the night of April 21, 1861. This gun the Mayor requested that the Trustees of the Public Library should place by the side of the old drum of the same Company which now hangs on the wall of the outer Cambridge room. There are, moreover, other Civil War relics as well as relics of many other kinds, now housed in the Cambridge room which might just as properly belong to the Historical Society, and which, in the event of co-operation of interests in one building, might form part of one collection.

These are some of the advantages which might accrue from such co-operation. It is to be recognized, however, that there are also some disadvantages, the chief one being a loss of individuality from absorption by a public institution of many interests. A further discussion of this topic would, however, require a separate paper for its adequate treatment.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TREASURER

### CASH ACCOUNT

IN obedience to the requirements of the By-Laws the Treasurer herewith presents his Annual Report of the Receipts and Disbursements for the year 1907-1908.

## RECEIPTS

Balance, 22 October, 1907, received from the retiring		
Treasurer, Mr. Oscar F. Allen . . . . .		\$350.44
Admission Fees . . . . .	\$16.00	
Annual Assessments: Regular Members . . . . .	\$561.00	
Associate Members . . . . .	20.00	581.00
Interest . . . . .		7.41
Longfellow Medals sold . . . . .		20.00
Society's Publications sold . . . . .	6.55	630.96
		<u>\$981.40</u>

## DISBURSEMENTS

University Press, printing Publications II, check-book, etc.	\$514.85	
Bureau of Printing and Engraving, printing notices, envelopes, postal cards, etc. . . . .	42.78	
Caustic-Claffin Company, printing cards . . . . .	.80	
The Colonial Society of Massachusetts, paper for Publications	41.14	
Aspinwall and Lincoln, Plan of Harvard College Yard . . . . .	25.00	
Effie E. Merrill, stenography and typewriting . . . . .	40.57	
James W. Mudge, stenography . . . . .	16.25	
Harriet L. Mann, clerical service rendered the Treasurer . . . . .	25.00	
Carter, Rice, and Company, manila envelopes . . . . .	10.00	
Union Stamp Works, rubber stamps . . . . .	2.75	
Hill, Smith, and Company, stationery . . . . .	2.25	
Cambridge Coach Company . . . . .	6.00	
Thomas F. Cahir, janitor service . . . . .	5.00	
Postage, expressage, and collection charges . . . . .	20.40	752.79
Balance on deposit, 26 October, 1908 . . . . .		228.61
		<u>\$981.40</u>

HENRY H. EDES,  
*Treasurer.*

CAMBRIDGE, 27 October, 1908.

## REPORT OF THE AUDITOR

I HEREBY certify that I have examined the Accounts of the Treasurer of the Cambridge Historical Society for the year ending this day and find them to have been correctly kept and to be properly vouched. I have also verified the Cash Balance.

ANDREW McF. DAVIS,  
*Auditor.*

CAMBRIDGE, 27 October, 1908.

The following persons were chosen a Committee to consider and report a list of nominations for the offices of the Society for the ensuing year: FRANKLIN PERRIN, STEPHEN PASCHALL SHARPLES, and ELLEN SUSAN BULFINCH.

The report of this Committee was read and accepted, and the Committee was discharged.

The following persons, nominated by the Committee, were elected by ballot for the ensuing year :

*The Council*

CLARENCE WALTER AYER,	EDWARD HENRY HALL,
HOLLIS RUSSELL BAILEY,	THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON,
FRANK GAYLORD COOK,	ARCHIBALD MURRAY HOWE,
RICHARD HENRY DANA,	WILLIAM COOLIDGE LANE,
ANDREW MCFARLAND DAVIS,	ALICE MARY LONGFELLOW,
HENRY HERBERT EDES,	WILLIAM ROSCOE THAYER.
MARY ISABELLA GOZZALDI,	

<i>President</i> . . . . .	RICHARD HENRY DANA.
<i>Vice-Presidents</i> . . . . .	{ THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON,
	{ ANDREW MCFARLAND DAVIS,
	{ ARCHIBALD MURRAY HOWE.
<i>Secretary</i> . . . . .	FRANK GAYLORD COOK.
<i>Treasurer</i> . . . . .	HENRY HERBERT EDES.
<i>Curator</i> . . . . .	CLARENCE WALTER AYER.

The SECRETARY-ELECT was duly sworn.  
In introducing the first speaker of the evening, the PRESIDENT made the following remarks :

Some forty-five years ago, four boys, fishing on the north-western borders of Fresh Pond, wet to the skin by a hard shower, boy-like, waded into the pond, as not likely to be any more bedraggled for so doing. One is now the celebrated ornithologist, Mr. William Brewster, one is the great sculptor, Daniel C. French, one is a successful and public-spirited merchant in New York City, Mr. John W. T. Nichols, and the fourth now stands before you as your President. The latter noted something at his feet, stooped to pick it up, and, strange to say, this article, lying in the waist-deep bottom of the pond, proved to be a wallet containing some two thousand

dollars in bills, checks and notes, which the thankful owner on receiving it back said he had dropped out of a boat from the Tudor boathouse near by. We shall have the pleasure of hearing a paper on this Tudor house, furnished by Miss Ellen Susan Bulfinch, and which one of the Executive Committee, has kindly consented to read for her, Mr. Henry Herbert Edes.

## THE TUDOR HOUSE AT FRESH POND

BY ELLEN SUSAN BULFINCH

IN the autumn of 1811, nearly one hundred years ago, Madam Susan Bulfinch, the widow of a Boston physician, and then residing with her daughter, Mrs. Joseph Coolidge, in Bowdoin Square, wrote as follows to her niece in England:

" . . . We have pass'd the Summer Months at a most delightful Country seat about four miles from Boston. It is belonging to Mr. John Apthorp, & was taken by my son C. for an accommodation to my daughter's health while some neat repairs were made to our house. I sincerely wish you could have seen & admir'd it with me, for to see & admire were synonymous terms. The house itself is commodious & spacious (not elegant) but the distant view of small Towns & the delightful one of Fresh Pond, on the bank of which the house & farm are situated, were constant subjects of delightful contemplation. The lofty forest trees, just sufficiently shading the water view, the piazza that allow'd us to walk & enjoy it without fear of colds, and the morning scene, always brought to my recollection, 'These are thy glorious works, Parent of good.' Our amusements within were reading the 'Scottish Chiefs,' Clarkson's 'Portraiture of Quakerism' a work we were all delighted with, and wish'd all sects could unite in acting as they profess . . . and every new work that was well recommended."

The country house Madam Bulfinch here describes stood on the north-east shore of Fresh Pond, near the bank, and on a plateau adorned with beautiful shade trees. When I visited the place in later years, we entered the grounds by a rather steep and stony drive from Concord Avenue beyond the house, and were obliged to pass the barn and out-buildings and the long side of the house before emerging upon the lawn in front, with the pond spread out

beneath us. An avenue of large elms curved towards the house from the direction of Cambridge, but they rose from the smooth grass, and one of the trees grew directly in the middle of the path, showing that the approach could not have been there, whatever was the original intention.

I have not been able to learn who built the mansion, but from records in the Registry of Deeds I conjecture that it was, prior to 1767, the homestead of Samuel Prentice, whose descendants occupied it for many years. It then changed hands several times, a Prentice selling it to a Tudor in 1798, and the latter immediately, to Mr. Charles Storer of Boston. In three years Mr. Storer sold it to Madam Bulfinch's nephew, Mr. John T. Apthorp, but in 1803 we find it referred to in a legal paper as the Storer Farm. It soon became still further associated with this name, for perhaps not far from the date of Madam Bulfinch's letter, her daughter, Mrs. George Storer came with her husband to occupy the farm, living there both winter and summer until about 1830 or later. Mr. Apthorp in the meantime had sold the place, in 1816, to Mr. C. C. Foster, and after several changes of ownership it was eventually bought by Mr. Frederic Tudor, in connection with his ice-business. The house has been gone for a number of years, but the place where it stood can still be recognized by the few who remember it well, on the farther shore of the Pond, on a table-land above the park-way.

In the years when it was the home of Mr. George Storer and his wife, the Fresh Pond residence was a most attractive centre for all the families connected with them by marriage, or social acquaintance, in Boston and the neighborhood. They had no children, but were devoted to their nephews and nieces of the Coolidge, Apthorp and Bulfinch families. Mr. Storer, who was the son of Ebenezer Storer, Esq., Treasurer of Harvard College, was a man of charming personality and possessed a magic gift of winning children's hearts by his sympathy, wit and indulgence. His wife was a person of delicate health and quiet manner, but ready to be amused by her husband's quaint remarks. To all the young people he was known as "Uncle Storer," and the house at the Pond came to fill a large place in their affections, associated as it was with the country freedom so dear to city children.

It is through the descriptions of a friend who in her youth was one of this group of young people, that we can form an idea of what it was like, and imagine the life of a gentleman-farmer of those days in the neighborhood of Boston. The lady referred to, who died some years ago, was Mrs. Joseph Lyman, before her marriage Miss Susan Bulfinch Coolidge of Boston. In a manuscript before me she begins her narrative with her earliest visit to Fresh Pond, as a child, when she drove out from Boston in a travelling-carriage, one cold winter's day, early in the last century with her Uncle and Aunt Storer and a maid-servant, their destination being, she says, an old-fashioned house in the country, which stood alone, off the main road, and surrounded by trees. It would seem to be the first arrival of the family at the place. Arrived at the house, the gentleman knocked at a side door, which was soon opened by a tall woman with yellow curling hair and blue eyes, who welcomed the party to their new home with great satisfaction. "Well," said the gentleman, "tea most ready, Mrs. Salter? for we are most ready for it." "I guess so. Come right into the kitchen and get warm. You must all be most froze." This invitation was cordially accepted, and by a large wood-fire in the kitchen, the family began to divest themselves of their outer garments, while Mrs. Salter prepared supper, and took it to the sitting-room, which was, after a newly-lighted fire, very nearly as cold as the barn outside. So, after a hasty repast, the family, tired out with packing previous to their ride, retired to rest. Early in the morning, and soon after daylight, the child started on a tour of investigation. First, she looked around her own room. It was rather a small one, with one window, and a trap-door in the ceiling, which led to the cupola. There was a large, old-fashioned high post bedstead, with gray and blue patch curtains and quilt. Opposite to the bed and at the foot of it stood an old-fashioned bureau with white cover and brass handles to the drawers. On that, stood a small square looking-glass of old style . . . Having looked at these things, the child turned to the window. The morning was clear and cold. The lawn sloped gradually to the shore of a beautiful pond, which, so far as the eye could see, was surrounded by handsome trees. Having examined the prospect before her, she proceeded to make a tour of the lower part of the house, and gliding down stairs, sought the

large kitchen, that she might get thoroughly warm in the first place.

From my cousin's curiously minute account, inspired by her truly remarkable memory, of the furniture of the different rooms, the pattern of the carpets not being forgotten, we will cull here and there bits of description. She speaks of a "middle-room," or inner kitchen, where the gentleman made up his accounts in the evening with the head man of the farm, and of the long sitting-room, which had an arched recess for the dining-table and a shelf for the glass and silver ware. The fire-place here had picture-tiles, illustrating *Æsop's Fables*, and the Wedgwood vases, the foot-stools (embroidered with pictures of swans), the paintings and engravings, two branches of silver for candles, the window-seats looking out to the piazza and pond, are all noted. The handsomest apartment was the summer or bow-parlor, nearest the lake, which had a matting on the floor and tiles around the fire-place. On the mantel were candelabra, silver candle-sticks, and a marble vase in the centre. Above was a large oil painting. At the back of the small front hall is the breakfast-room, where hang family portraits, and she is glad to find a large fire of brush-wood and peat, very acceptable on such a cold day. Mr. and Mrs. Storer and herself sat down to a real country breakfast, of which corn-cake and hasty-pudding were the principal dishes.

She describes her Uncle as a short, blue-eyed gentleman of middle age, full of life and fun, who, after breakfast, goes out to oversee the farm men, while the little visitor goes on with her minute catalogue of the contents of the house. The room for the women servants was over the middle-room, and they also had a small dressing-room. Over the kitchen part, were rooms for the men servants, and a store-room or "lock-chamber" full of miscellaneous treasures, like an old-fashioned garret. Describing Mrs. Storer's room, she notes the antique furniture, the large easy-chair by the fire-place, the tiles around the latter. The dressing-room had its white-painted long table and large looking-glass, its two sets of china pitchers, candle-sticks, etc. The "bow-chamber" or spare room, was, in the eyes of the child, a sort of state apartment. She speaks of the fire-place and quaint tiles, the tall looking-glass with its white and gilt frame, the white-painted chairs with light green trimmings, the white-curtained bed, the beautiful outlook from the windows.



On one side might be seen the pond, with its splendid woods beyond, and nothing to interrupt the prospect so far as the eye could reach. There was a repose over the whole scene. The grounds were extensive, and covered over a hundred acres. Mr. Storer carried on the farm with a foreman and several men under his direction. They sent milk, fruit and vegetables to market and kept twelve cows. A large part of the land was devoted to produce, but in front of the house was a large and wide lawn, extending to some distance, terminated by a thick wood of stately oaks and sycamores. At intervals between them was seen the water. Half-way to the wood on the right, and at the top of the bank above the water, was the bowling alley. In the wood might be found a variety of wild flowers, some of which were generally gathered after breakfast and put on the tables and into the painted tumblers over the mantel in the sitting-room. At eleven o'clock the white canvas-topped chaise was ordered. "Lazy," the old black horse was put in, and Nat Weeks, the boy stood near till his master appeared. The child was there first. Then came, sometimes, the bag of corn for the Mill, and perhaps boots to be mended, or some such thing to be done, together with a list of things to be got. Next, the two dogs, Lake and Flora, were called, and, all ready, they started for a morning ride. The child was allowed to drive Lazy, and no child ever enjoyed a ride more than she did in those days. At one o'clock dinner was ready, a good plain country dinner, with which no one thought of finding fault. After that the family rested awhile. Then the lady and child took up their work, or perhaps the latter looked over an easy lesson, the gentleman reading first "The New England Farmer," after that taking his afternoon nap in the rocking-chair, with a newspaper over his head to keep off what he called "the pesky flies." After that, it was time to expect company, which generally arrived, of a pleasant afternoon, from three to four o'clock, and were expected to remain for tea. Many were the persons of distinction who partook of that meal under that roof, and were cordially received and entertained with easy politeness. Then it was that some of the best china and glass would appear upon the tea-table. Hannah M. (who is elsewhere described as an English-woman, a servant of a superior sort, who made the butter, took care of the milk, and acted as housekeeper) would bring on her choicest

preserves. The friends, after tea, would walk about the grounds, stop for a game at the bowling-alley, go out in the boat for a row, or to gather pond-lilies, and return to the city by moonlight.

But the "gala day" in that house was Commencement Day. "On that occasion, a family party was expected who were invited to eat a country dinner of baked beans! At such times great was the preparation before the large fire-place in the old kitchen. What a hurrying to and fro was then seen in that room! and Mrs. Salter, occasionally alluded to by the family as "the fair Letitia," was almost at her wit's end that all should appear well in the way of a well-cooked dinner, while Hannah assisted Mr. Storer in getting out the large tables, where she placed, with true English pride, all the old china which the lady would allow her to use on those occasions. The first course was sometimes bean soup, then a large dish of baked beans, next a piece of meat, followed by pies, puddings and custards. After those, fruit, then tea and coffee.

"... At a short distance from the house, and across the main road, was a lovely spot known as 'Black Island.' A cart-path led to it. The place was curious to behold. Crossing a small plank bridge, you found yourself on a large and nearly round piece of grassy ground, entirely surrounded by a brook or ditch. Back of that were handsome trees. Sometimes the two old horses were put there to pasture. The land on the other side of the brook was diversified by upland and dell. At intervals stood beautiful oaks. A small building with painted roof, and known as 'the other ice-house,' was situated under one of those trees. 'Black Island,' and its surroundings were favorite walks with the children."

After describing the wood-house with its stores of peat and brush-wood, the carriage-house where reposed the white-topped sleigh, "booby-hut," and family-carriage, we come to the "new ice-house." In the floor of this building was a large trap-door, and in that an iron ring for opening it. The door was turned back by two hinges. Overhead was a large wheel, and around it an iron chain. At the end of that a hook. The ice was below the floor in a sort of cave. When it was needed, the trap door was turned back, and the one who went for ice placed his or her foot in the hook, and with a basket in one hand for ice, took hold of the chain with the other, and was lowered into the cave and pulled up by

another person, who turned the crank of the wheel. This place was considered by children a wonderful one to visit, and they were generally desirous of entering it. Near the ice-house, we are told, was a cross-fence, which shut off the grounds around the house from the farm buildings. A turn-stile and large gate-way admitted persons on foot or in a carriage to the inner grounds. The house occupied by the farmer or foreman was beyond the barn. On Sundays the family drove to the city, attending church (probably at King's Chapel) morning and afternoon, and dining with their relatives.

In a simple and pleasant manner the days passed away. Summer and winter brought their own amusements, the deep snow to be shovelled away, the ice to be got in, the rides in the red sleigh, the long stories in the evening about "Quaddy," where Uncle Storer had been when a young man, the hasty-pudding supper, the nuts and apples in the evening, not forgetting the visits to the office, with its great fire-place and red-painted chairs, where Amos, the foreman, came in to give his day's account, and his master's humorous comments on the news of the farm delighted his young visitor and came back in after years as a part of those happy times. After such a visit, the child returned to the sitting room, placed herself in the small arm-chair, and requested one more story; that was granted. Then she took her work, and, accompanied by the lady, ascended the stairs. Half way up, there was a glass entry-lamp suspended by a brazen serpent. The child had been led to think that serpents were very wicked creatures. So, occasionally, on her way up stairs, she showed her own opinion by giving him a slap on his head, then retired, perfectly satisfied. My cousin's memory was in fact filled with anecdotes of her visits to Fresh Pond. I have heard her relate with much enjoyment the story of a drive home from Cambridge Village, when her uncle was bringing a little pig to the farm, which got out and scampered away, having to be chased and recaptured, to her infinite glee.

Two more allusions are made to the Fresh Pond home in the family letters. In 1880, Mrs. Storer's brother, Charles Bulfinch, the architect, returned from his task of completing the National Capitol at Washington, after it had been partially built by Latrobe and all but destroyed by the British. Mr. Bulfinch and his wife,

coming back to Boston as elderly people, spent some time with their relations at Fresh Pond, and in the wife's letters of that summer references are made to the place, interwoven with pictures of social life around Cambridge Village, as it was then called, which introduce names long honored and familiar. Mrs. Bulfinch writes to her son :

" Fresh Pond, June 18, 1830.

" The date will show that we are safe under the roof of our kind friends. . . Our reception has been such as to comfort and cheer us under the fatigues and disagreeables of a breaking up of our own domestic life. . . . When we arrived in Boston, we found ourselves comfortably lodged at your Aunt Coolidge's, herself and family having gone to the Springs, and desiring we should put up at her house as long as our convenience required. Four days we remained, and the following Sunday Uncle S. took us to this sweet and pleasant spot, now more beautiful than usual by the roses being in full bloom. The weather has been cool, our friends appear well and happy, and we have had many calls from old friends ; among the list Mr. and Mrs. Higginson have come forward in the kindest manner. They took tea here day before yesterday. She talks of writing to you, and hope she will, as such a correspondent is quite a distinction."

And later, September 26 :

" On Monday we went to Cambridge, to make some calls. We rode to Mr. Higginson's first, saw the ladies, and admired his pleasant house and situation. . . . This was the first opportunity I have had of seeing Professors' Row. The afternoon was fine, and the scenery beautiful. We proceeded next to President Quincy's and were received in a very friendly manner. They invited us to stay to tea, but we wished to go to Fresh Pond, so bade them farewell and went to take tea with Uncle and Aunt Storer. They are preparing to leave that place, to reside for the winter nearer Cambridge Village. . . . We are glad of this arrangement, as for winter the Pond is too remote and inaccessible at times for any one, almost, who has not a hardy constitution."

Mr. and Mrs. Storer must have given up the Fresh Pond home not far from this time. Their niece speaks of a severe illness, of her Uncle's, from typhoid fever, from which he never recovered sufficiently to resume the care of the farm, but hired a house in a village not far distant, where the young girl occasionally visited

them, and together they would walk to the old place, and review its scenes with interest. The Uncle and Aunt finally moved into Boston, and after several years died there.

When, in 1865, my own family came to live in Cambridge, the old house at Fresh Pond was still standing, in a dilapidated state, owned then by the Tudor family, and used as a boarding-house for the men employed in the ice business. I remember that one of our early excursions, proposed by Mrs. Lyman, was to see the spot of which we younger ones had heard so much, and which had been so dear to our elders. She was our guide, and was full of interest in pointing out the familiar places, and all that was left, which was but little, that had given beauty and dignity to the house. The old china tiles, with pictures from *Æsop's Fables*, were then in their places, I remember, and we admired the large summer parlor, the chamber over it, and the beautiful view over the pond, as much as she could wish. There were forlorn changes, but to her loyal spirit every room in the house, every tree on the shore, was still sacred and reminded her of youthful romance and the friends of long ago. Her own account of this experience is as follows: "The visit was on a lovely Autumn day. The trees were just changing color. The grass was still green and fresh. The pond was as blue as ever and as beautiful, and the natural repose of the place was over all. One who had passed many happy and some sad hours there walked through those rooms and over those grounds, recalling the former days and pointing out to a friend spots of which she had heard. Many changes had taken place, and of those persons who had been there but few were left. Desolation reigned around, and it was with melancholy satisfaction that she discovered a few pieces of the old furniture which had been given to the farmer's wife, and made arrangements to purchase them on the spot. Bidding the occupant good morning, she closed the front door of that house, as she thought for the last time, and taking with her the memory of the past, she moved on, feeling that that recollection would remain imprinted on her mind as a beautiful picture, until memory itself should have passed away."

A few years after this visit my cousin was anxious to secure a view of the old house, and I made a pencil sketch of the front, which in this aspect seems of modest size and hardly comes up to

Madam Bulfinch's early description. The cupola and the windows of the "bow-parlor" are seen in the sketch. The house was quite long on the side, stretching out to the barn and outbuildings. A little later, Mrs. Lyman urged my attempting a water-color drawing of the lawn and trees, as seen from the piazza, and my latest memory of the place is of a visit for this purpose, when I drove out, late in the fall, to the lonely old mansion on Concord Avenue, and tried to carry out my relative's wish. The season was frosty, and I was often driven indoors to warm my hands while drawing. I remember noticing the old-fashioned, but effective arrangement for fastening the windows, by means of iron hooks within the frame.

When the house was taken down I do not know. Fresh Pond, peaceful as ever, tells no secrets of the life that was once lived in the old house on its banks, but it was in its day a home of comfort and happiness, a shelter, like so many quiet New England homesteads, for high and gentle thoughts and pure ambitions.

HOLLIS RUSSELL BAILEY read the following paper:

#### GLEANINGS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE FIRST CHURCH IN CAMBRIDGE

PRIOR to the year 1906 the records of The First Church in Cambridge were difficult of access, the first volume being in parts almost illegible.

Thanks to the untiring work of Mr. Stephen P. Sharples, a member of this Society, we now have these records in printed form with a complete index.

The greater part of this book is of interest only to the genealogist and antiquarian.

Some portions, however, are of general interest and it is my purpose this evening to cull some fragments which throw light on the matter of the proper procedure at church ordinations and installations in the Congregational churches.

In this connection it will be proper to call your attention to those parts which more especially relate to Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes and his father, the Rev. Abiel Holmes, this being the time when we are preparing to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the distinguished poet's birth.

A single entry is all that we have regarding the poet himself, but you will all agree that it is an important one. Under the heading "Baptisms, A. Holmes, Pastor" we find the following: (See p. 481).

"1809, Sept. 10. Oliver Wendell — of Abiel & Sarah Holmes."

The records from 1792 to 1830 are in the handwriting of the Rev. Abiel Holmes who was pastor during this period.

The proceedings in the matter of calling and installing Mr. Holmes in 1791 and 1792 (See printed Record, pp. 282-285) are of interest. I desire to call attention to the fact that the initiative was taken by the Church and not by the Parish. The record reads as follows:

"At a meeting of the first Church of Christ in Cambridge October y<sup>e</sup> 19, 1791 to deliberate and act on the Subject of Choosing a Pastor of this Church.

Deacon Aaron Hill was Chosen Moderator.

Voted That the members of this Church are now ready to proceed to the choice of a Pastor.

Voted That the Church proceed to the Choice of a Pastor by ballot or written votes. The votes being Collected it appeared that there were nineteen Votes Eighteen of which were for the Rev<sup>d</sup> Abiel Holmes whereupon it was declared that the Rev<sup>d</sup> Abiel Holmes was Elected.

Voted That the Election of the Rev<sup>d</sup> Abiel Holmes to the Pastoral office of this Church be declared in writing to the Inhabitants of this Parish, that if it be agreeable to them they Concur therewith.

Voted That Mr. Caleb Gannett, Aaron Hill, & Gideon Froft be a Committee to Communicate to the Rev<sup>d</sup> Abiel Holmes the proceedings of the Church.

Attest Aaron Hill moderator."

The number of church members who took part in this meeting was not large, only nineteen in all.

The Parish was evidently expected to concur in the action of the Church and it appears by the record that it did so two days later. In Mr. Holmes' letter of acceptance directed to "Deacon Aaron Hill and the other Gentlemen of the Committee. To be communicated to the first Church and Society at Cambridge":

Mr. Holmes speaks of "the invitation and call to become your settled Pastor as expressed in the respective votes of the first Church and Parish in Cambridge of the 19th and 21st of October."

The Church also took the initiative in the matter of calling a Council of the Churches to assist in the installation and appointed a committee of five to write Letters missive to the Pastors and Churches requested to attend and assist; and also appointed a committee of seven to communicate to the Council the proceedings of the Church.

The Church also voted that its proceedings in the matter be communicated to the inhabitants of the Parish at their next meeting.

Mr. Holmes was a graduate of Yale College and was evidently a loyal son of his Alma Mater, for we find in the record that he requested that among others, the Church in Yale College and the Rev. President of Yale College be invited to attend and assist at his installation.

The Council convened at the Parsonage on January 25th, 1792.

The Rev. Joseph Willard, D.D. President of the University was chosen Moderator.

The proceedings of both the Church and the Parish were communicated to the Council by the Committees appointed by the Church and Parish for that purpose.

The Council after some further business adjourned to dine at Mr. Owen Warland's.

After the dinner the Council, with the Pastor Elect, preceded by the Church and as many of the Inhabitants of the Parish as were present, proceeded to the meeting house where, as the record states "the Rev<sup>d</sup>. Abiel Holmes was solemnly installed Pastor of this Church and Society."

The Rev. Mr. Cushing of Waltham gave the Charge and the Rev. Mr. Porter gave the right hand of fellowship.

It appears by the record (See page 123) that the Church also took the initiative in the calling and ordination of Mr. Nathaniel Appleton as Pastor in 1717 and that the Town concurred with its action. The Parish evidently had not in 1717 attained to an existence separate from that of the Town.

The record reads as follows (see page 123):



"Feb, 15. 1716/17

The Rev<sup>d</sup> M<sup>r</sup> William Brattle Pastor of the Church of Christ in Cambridge departed this Life.

April 19. 1717 At a meeting of the Chh. of Chrft in Cambridge.

Upon opening the occasion of the Meeting. It was agreed by the Brethren of y<sup>e</sup> Chh. y<sup>t</sup> They would by written Votes, Nominate Some Suitable persons in Order to Elect one of them to Settle in The Work of the Miniftry & Pastoral Office in This Church.

Upon the Sorting & Numbering the Brethern's Votes, M<sup>r</sup> Flynt, M<sup>r</sup> Fitch & M<sup>r</sup> Appleton were the persons Nominated & the Bretheren agreed & proceeded to, their Election of a person to Settle in the Work of the Ministry, &c. as afores<sup>d</sup>.

Upon Sorting and Numbering the Votes of the Brethren, M<sup>r</sup>. Nathaniel Appleton was Elected to Settle in the Work of the Ministry, in order to his taking on him the Pastoral office in this Church as God shall open the way thereto.

After this for more clearenes & better satisfaction, the Moderat<sup>r</sup> putt the Question to the Brethren, . . .

Whether they Chose M<sup>r</sup>. Appleton to Settle in the work of y<sup>e</sup> miniftry in Order to take upon him the Pastorall Office upon him, as God shall open the way thereto? desiring them to manifest their Minds by y<sup>e</sup> lifting up their hands.

It pased by a full Vote in the Affirmative.

Finally, It was Voted y<sup>t</sup> the three of his Majesties Justices of Peace present together with the Two Deacons be a Committee to represent to the Inhabitants of the Town of Cambridge the Election of M<sup>r</sup>. Appleton as afores<sup>d</sup> & to desire the Concurrence w<sup>th</sup> v<sup>e</sup> Church therein.

This is a true Account of the Proceedings of y<sup>e</sup> Church of Chrft in Cambridge, at their Meeting, on the day above written

Attest I. Leverett, Moderat<sup>r</sup>.

May. 13 The Town concurred with the Votes of Church, — M<sup>r</sup>. Remington, Moderat<sup>r</sup>.

June 10 M<sup>r</sup>. Nathaniel Appleton gave his answer in the Affirmative.

Oct. 9. M<sup>r</sup>. Nathaniel Appleton was ordained Pastor of the Chh. of Chrft in Cambridge; by the Rev<sup>d</sup> D<sup>r</sup> Increase Mather, who on y<sup>e</sup> f<sup>d</sup> Day, Entertained the assembly with a Discourse from Eph 4. 12. & Dr. Cotton Mather gave the right hand of fellowship, & with these were Joyned the Rever<sup>d</sup>. M<sup>r</sup>. Angier & M<sup>r</sup>. Rogers in laying on hands."

In the ordination of Mr. William Brattle, Nov. 25, 1696 (see printed Record, p. 286), and also in the ordination of Mr. Nathaniel Appleton, Oct. 9, 1717, as already shown (see printed Record, p. 124), the ceremony of "laying on of hands" was used as well as that of "giving the right hand of fellowship."

Some student of history in the future may suggest that our ancestors when they rejected the doctrine of apostolic succession, for the sake of consistency, should have given up a ceremony so suggestive of the same.

The present generation follows the custom of the fathers and apparently sees no incongruity.

In closing let me add that the Cambridge Historical Society will always owe a debt of gratitude to the Rev. Abiel Holmes. It was he who, in 1815, found in the Prince Collection in the Old South Meeting house in Boston the "List of members in the Church of Cambridge in ye handwriting of ye Rev. Mr. Jonathan Mitchel" prepared by Mr. Mitchel in 1658 and added to by him until 1668, and rescued it and had it bound with the records of the Church in Cambridge. Mr. Holmes was also an historian. His Annals are a "monument of patient research and cautious and accurate investigation." I use the language of Mr. Paige the author of the History of Cambridge.

At the conclusion of Mr. Bailey's paper, the meeting was dissolved.

## NECROLOGY

BROOKS, LIZZIE EDNA, was born in Worcester, Mass., Feb. 12, 1873, her father, Edwin Chapin Brooks (now superintendent of the Cambridge Water Works) being a descendant of Thomas Brooks, and her mother, Ella Florence Kimball, a descendant of Richard Kimball, who, came to New England in 1634. Miss Brooks was educated in the Cambridge schools graduating from the English High School in 1893. For many years a proof-reader, in 1901 she became first an assistant and afterwards reference librarian in the Cambridge Public Library and continued as such until her death, Nov. 28, 1907.

PEIRCE, JAMES MILLS, was born in Cambridge, May 1, 1834, his father being Benjamin Peirce, H. C., 1829, the famous mathematician, and his mother, a daughter of Senator Mills, of Massachusetts. He graduated from Harvard College in 1853, was tutor in mathematics, 1854-58; graduated from Harvard Divinity School, and preached occasionally in Unitarian pulpits until 1861, when he became assistant professor of mathematics at Harvard. He was promoted to full professorship in 1869; 1872-1890, he was secretary of the Academic Council; 1890-95, Dean of the Graduate School; 1895-98, Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences. He was efficient in organizing the Graduate School. He died in Cambridge, March 21, 1906.

PICKERING, MRS. LIZZIE WADSWORTH SPARKS, was the daughter of Jared Sparks, president of Harvard College and historian, and of his second wife, Mary Crowninshield Silsbee. She was born on Quincy Street, Cambridge, May 1, 1849. She was educated in private schools in Cambridge, Boston, and New York. March 9, 1874, she married Edward Charles Pickering, the astronomer, and subsequently for many years the director of the Harvard

Observatory. For nearly thirty years Mrs. Pickering made her house the resort of the College social world, and of interesting and distinguished visitors in Cambridge. She died Aug. 29, 1906.

READ, MRS. ANNA MARIA, was born at Worcester, Mass., Sept. 12, 1832, her parents being William Augustus and Almira Warner (Allen) Wheeler. On Nov. 13, 1856, she married, at Worcester, Mass., William Read. During her married life her residence was in Cambridge, where she was interested in the First Church (Unitarian). She was a director of the Home for Aged People. She died in Cambridge, Jan. 1, 1907.

WRIGHT, REV. THEODORE FRANCIS, was born in Dorchester, Mass., Aug. 3, 1840. His parents were Edmund Wright and Sarah A. Hunt. He entered Harvard College in 1862, but left in June, 1864, to become first lieutenant in the 108th Regiment U. S. Colored Infantry. At the close of the war he returned to College and graduated in 1866. Nov. 11, 1869, he was installed as pastor of the New Church Society in Bridgewater, Mass. He later became the editor of the New Jerusalem Magazine and Professor in Theological School of the New Church. In 1889, when the School was moved to Cambridge, he became a resident professor and pastor of the mission society and afterwards Dean of the School. In 1891, he obtained the degree of Ph.D., at Harvard. Besides attending to his regular duties he did much work of a literary and philanthropic nature and held many positions of trust. He was president of the East End Christian Union and was active in No License work in Cambridge. He died Nov. 13, 1907.

## GIFTS TO THE SOCIETY

October 22, 1907 — October 27, 1908

<i>Donor</i>	<i>Description</i>
BAY STATE HISTORICAL LEAGUE .	Publication III
BLISS, RICHARD . . . . .	Annual Report of Redwood Library and Athenæum, Newport, R. I.
BROOKLYN INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES . . . . .	Commemoration of the 100th Anniversary of the Birthday of Louis Rudolphe Agassiz
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY	Report of the Library Syndicate for year ending Dec. 31, 1907
CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY .	Annual Report, 1907
CONFEDERATE MUSEUM, RICHMOND, VA. . . . .	Calendar of Confederate Papers
CONNECTICUT HISTORICAL SOCIETY	Annual Report, May, 1908
CUTTER WATSON GRANT . . .	Family Tradition concerning the Washington Elm
D. A. R., HANNAH WINTHROP CHAPTER . . . . .	Historic guide to Cambridge, 1907
DANA, RICHARD HENRY, HEIRS OF	Compleat Body of Husbandry, compiled from papers of Thomas Hale, Col. Stevenson, and others. Fol., Lond., 1756
	92 pamphlets, many being given by the authors and with their signatures, and including:
	(1) Memorial addresses on Louis Agassiz, John A. Albro, John A. Andrew (by E. P. Whipple), Josiah Parsons Cooke, Abraham Lincoln (by Charles Sumner), William Lowell Putnam, Mrs.

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- Samuel Ripley, Charles Sumner (by Henry W. Foote), George Ticknor, Daniel Webster (by Rufus Choate), Joseph Willard, and "The Scholar, the Jurist, the Artist, and the Philanthropist," by Charles Sumner, for the Phi Beta Kappa Society of August 27, 1846
- (2) Address at the Laying of the Corner Stone of the Memorial Hall, August 27, 1846 (by E. R. Hoar)
- (3) Memorial to the Men of Cambridge who fell in the Revolutionary War (by Rev. Alexander McKenzie, D.D., 1870); Proceedings in relation to the building of the Soldiers Monument (1870); Centennial oration by Robert C. Winthrop; Memorials of the battles of Bunker Hill, Lexington, and Concord (1875)
- (4) Anniversary celebrations of the towns of Bridgewater, Lancaster, and Weymouth
- (5) Cristoforo Colombo e la scoperta dell' America (Roma, 1892); facsimile of Letter of Columbus to Rafael Sanchez
- (6) Catalogues of Harvard University, 1841-42, 1855-57, 1860-67, 1869-70. 12 pams. Catalogus Universitatis Harvardianae, 1860, 1875. 2 pams.

DANA, RICHARD HENRY, TRUSTEE,	
ALLSTON FUND . . . . .	Antique Chair, formerly of Washington Allston
DAVENPORT, DR. BENNETT W. . .	Manual, revised 1908, Historical Society of Watertown

<i>Donor</i>	<i>Description</i>
GOZZALDI, MARY ISABELLA . . .	<p>Rubbing of Inscription on Monument to Sarah, 1st wife of Rev. Jose Glover, who brought the Day Press to America</p> <p>Photo of "The Great Salt" given to Harvard by Richard Harris, its first tutor, formerly used at "Commons"</p>
HASTINGS, LEWIS M. . . . .	Section of old wooden pipe or aqueduct from Main and Portland Sts., Cambridge, formerly of Cambridge Aqueduct Co.
ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL LIBRARY . . . . .	<p>Collections, Vol. III; Lincoln Series, Vol. I; The Lincoln and Douglas Debates of 1858</p> <p>Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society, 1907</p>
ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY	Journal, Vol. I, No. 1, Apr. 1903
LANCASTER COUNTY (PA.) HISTORICAL SOCIETY . . . . .	<p>Papers read. Dec. 6, 1907, Vol. XI, No. 10; Jan. 3, 1908, Vol. XII, No. 1; Feb. 7, 1908, No. 2; Mar. 6, 1908, Minutes of March Meeting; Apr. 3, 1908, No. 4; June 5, 1908, No. 6; Sept. 4, 1908, No. 7</p>
LIBRARIAN OF UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT . . . . .	The Vermont Bulletin, Catalogue Number, 1907-1908
LOWELL HISTORICAL SOCIETY . .	Contributions, Vol. I, No. 1, Nov. 1907
MANCHESTER (N. H.) HISTORIC ASSOCIATION . . . . .	Collections, Vol. IV, Part 1
MATTHEWS, ALBERT . . . . .	Biographical Notes on Boston Newspapers, 1704-1780
MEDFORD HISTORICAL SOCIETY .	<p>Historical Register, Vol. X, No. 4, Oct. 1907; Vol. XI, No. 1, Jan. 1908; No. 2, Apr. 1908; No. 3, July, 1908; No. 4, Oct. 1908</p>

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MISSOURI, STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF . . . . .	Missouri Historical Review, Vol. II, No. 1, Oct. 1907; No. 2, Jan. 1908; No. 3, Apr. 1908; No. 4, July, 1908; Vol. III, No. 1, Oct. 1908
MURRAY, THOMAS HAMILTON . .	Journal of American-Irish Histori- cal Society, Vol. VII, 1907
NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY . . . . .	New England Genealogical Register, Supplement to April No., 1908
NEW HAMPSHIRE HISTORICAL SOCIETY . . . . .	Proceedings, Vol. V, Part I, June, 1905 to June, 1907
NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY . . . . .	Proceedings, Third Series, Vol. IV, No. 2, Jan. to Apr. 1907; No. 3, May to Oct. 1907; Vol. V, No. 1, Jan. 1908
NORTON, CHARLES ELIOT . . .	Cambridge Epitaphs, with notes by William Thaddeus Harris
NORTON, MARGARET . . . . .	Six photographs: (1) Corner of the study in the house of Professor Francis J. Child, 67 Kirkland Street (2) Jar and plate on table, "bearing the greetings of the . . botanists of America to Asa Gray, on his seventy-fifth birthday, November 18, 1885" (3) Side view of Hemenway Gym- nasium (4) Door of the house of Oliver Wendell Holmes (5) and (6) Grays and Felton Halls
OREGON HISTORICAL SOCIETY . .	The Quarterly, Vol. VIII, No. 2, June, 1907; No. 3, Sept. 1907; No. 4, Dec. 1907; Vol. IX, No. 1, Mar. 1908; No. 2, June, 1908



<i>Donor</i>	<i>Description</i>
PEABODY HISTORICAL SOCIETY . . .	11th Annual Report
PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY (NEW YORK) . . . . .	Year Book, 1908
SCHENECTADY COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY . . . . .	Year Book, 1905-1906
SHARON HISTORICAL SOCIETY . .	Publication No. 5, Apr. 1908.
SOCIETY FOR THE HISTORY OF THE GERMANS IN MARYLAND . . .	16th Report, 1907; Annual Reports 1-6, 1887-1892; Annual Reports 1892-1901 History of the German element in Virginia, 8 Vols.
STRACUSE STATE LIBRARY . . .	Annual Report, Dec. 31, 1907
THAYER, WILLIAM R. . . . .	Commemorative Exercises, Erection of a Memorial Tablet to George Sewall Boutwell in Groton Cemetery, May 15, 1908
VIRGINIA STATE LIBRARY . . .	Bulletin, Vol. I, No. 2, Apr. 1908
WISCONSIN ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY . . . . .	Wisconsin Archæologist, Vol. VI, No. 3, July, 1907; Vol. VII, June to Sept. 1908 Additions to the Records of Wisconsin Antiquities II, Vol. VII, No. 1, Jan. to Mar. 1908
WORCESTER, SARAH ALICE . . .	Proceedings of Minute-Men's Day, Hollis, N. H., 1898; including address of the donor

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*On the Collection and Preservation of Printed and Manuscript  
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WILLIAM COOLIDGE LANE,

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*On the Celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of  
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 FESSENDEN, MARION BROWN  
 FOOTE, MARY BRADFORD  
 FORD, LILIAN FISK  
 FOSTER, FRANCIS APTHORP  
 FOX, JABEZ  
 FOXCROFT, FRANK  
 FREESE, JOHN WESLEY

GAMWELL, EDWARD FRANCIS  
 GILMAN, ARTHUR  
 GOODWIN, AMELIA MACKAY  
 GOZZALDI, MARY ISABELLA

HALE, EDWIN BLAISDELL  
 HALL, EDWARD HENRY  
 HANNUM, LEANDER MOODY  
 §HARRIS, CHARLES  
 HARRIS, ELIZABETH  
 §HARRIS, SARAH ELIZABETH  
 HART, ALBERT BUSHNELL  
 §HASKINS, DAVID GREENE, JR.  
 §HIGGINSON, MARY THACHER  
 HIGGINSON, THOMAS WENTWORTH  
 HILDRETH, JOHN LEWIS  
 HILL, FREDERIC STANHOPE  
 HODGES, GEORGE  
 §HOOPES, WILFORD LAWRENCE  
 HOPPIN, ELIZA MASON  
 HORSFORD, KATHARINE  
 HOUGHTON, ALBERTA MANNING  
 HOUGHTON, ELIZABETH HARRIS  
 HOUGHTON, ROSERHYSS GILMAN  
 HOWE, ARCHIBALD MURRAY  
 HOWE, ARRIA SARGENT DIXWELL  
 HOWE, CLARA

§ Resigned.

HUBBARD PHINEAS  
 HULING, RAY GREENE

IRWIN, AGNES

JACKSON, ROBERT TRACY  
 §JAGGAR, THOMAS AUGUSTUS

§KERSHAW, FRANCIS STEWART  
 KERSHAW, JUSTINE HOUGHTON  
 KIERNAN, THOMAS J.

LAMB, HARRIET FARLEY  
 LANE, WILLIAM COOLIDGE  
 §LANSING, MARION FLORENCE  
 LEAVITT, ERASMUS DARWIN  
 LONGFELLOW, ALICE MARY

MARCOU, PHILIPPE BELKNAP  
 §MATHER, WINIFRED  
 McDUFFIE, JOHN  
 McINTIRE, CHARLES JOHN  
 MCKENZIE, ALEXANDER  
 MITCHELL, EMMA MARIA  
 MORISON, ANNE THERESA  
 MORISON, ROBERT SWAIN  
 MYERS, JAMES JEFFERSON

NICHOLS, JOHN TAYLOR GILMAN  
 \*NORTON, CHARLES ELIOT  
 NORTON, GRACE  
 NOYES, JAMES ATKINS

PAINÉ, JAMES LEONARD  
 PAINÉ, MARY WOOLSON  
 §PARKE, HERVEY COKE, JR.  
 PARKER, HENRY AINSWORTH  
 PARSONS, CAROLINE LOUISA  
 PEABODY, CAROLINE EUSTIS  
 PEARSON, LEGH RICHMOND  
 \*PEIRCE, JAMES MILLS  
 PERRIN, FRANKLIN

\* Deceased.

PERRIN, LOUISA CHARLOTTE  
 PICKERING, EDWARD CHARLES  
 \*PICKERING, LIZZIE SPARKS  
 PIPER, WILLIAM TAGGARD  
 §POPE, CHARLES HENRY  
 §PULSFORD, ARTHUR

RAND, HARRY SEATON  
 \*READ, ANNA MARIA  
 READ, ELISE WELCH  
 READ, JOHN  
 READ, WILLIAM  
 REARDON, EDMUND  
 REID, WILLIAM BERNARD  
 ROCKWELL, ALICE TUFTS  
 ROCKWELL, JOHN ARNOLD  
 ROLFE, WILLIAM JAMES  
 ROPES, JAMES HARDY  
 RUSSELL, ETTA LOIS

SAUNDERS, CARRIE HUNTINGTON  
 §SAUNDERS, GEORGE SAVIL  
 SAUNDERS, HERBERT ALDEN  
 SAWYER, DORA WENTWORTH  
 SAWYER, GEORGE AUGUSTUS  
 SAWYER, GEORGE CARLETON  
 SCUDDER, GRACE OWEN  
 SEAGRAVE, CHARLES BURNSIDE  
 §SEVER, MARTHA  
 §SEVER, MARY CAROLINE  
 SHARPLES, STEPHEN PASCHALL  
 §SHEA, JAMES EDWARD  
 §SHEFFIELD, MARY GERTRUDE  
 SIBLEY, BERTHA  
 SIBLEY, HENRY CLARK  
 SMITH, EMMA GRISCOM  
 SORTWELL, ALVIN FOYE  
 STEARNS, GENEVIEVE  
 STONE, WILLIAM EBEN  
 STORER, SARAH FRANCIS  
 SWAN, SARAH HODGES

§TAFT, CHARLES HUTCHINS  
 §TAFT, EMILY HINCKLEY  
 TAYLOR, FREDERIC WESTON  
 THAYER, WILLIAM ROSCOE  
 THORP, JOSEPH GILBERT  
 TICKNOR, FLORENCE  
 TICKNOR, THOMAS BALDWIN  
 TILLINGHAST, WILLIAM HOPKINS  
 TOPPAN, SARAH MOODY  
 §TOWER, CHARLES BATES

VAUGHAN, ANNA HARRIET  
 VAUGHAN, BENJAMIN

WALCOTT, ANNA MORRILL  
 WAMBAUGH, SARAH  
 WARE, THORNTON MARSHALL  
 WENTWORTH, ANNIE LOUISE LOCKE  
 §WENTWORTH, WILLIAM HALL  
 WESSELHOEFT, MARY LEAVITT  
 WESSELHOEFT, WALTER  
 WESTON, ANSTIS  
 WESTON, ROBERT DICKSON  
 WHITE, EMMA E.  
 WHITE, MOSES PERKINS  
 WHITTEMORE, ISABELLA STEWART  
 WHITTEMORE, WILLIAM RICHARD-  
 SON

WILLARD, SUSANNA  
 WILLIAMS, OLIVE SWAN  
 WINLOCK, MARY PEYTON  
 §WINSOR, CAROLINE TUFTS  
 WORCESTER, SARAH ALICE  
 WRIGHT, GEORGE GRIER  
 WRIGHT, PAMELIA KEITH  
 \*WRIGHT, THEODORE FRANCIS  
 §WYMAN, CAROLINE KING  
 WYMAN, MARGARET CURRY

YERXA, HENRY DETRICK

§ Resigned.

\* Deceased.

## ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

CARTER, CHARLES MORLAND	LOVERING, ERNEST
DAVENPORT, BENNET FRANKLIN	NICHOLS, JOHN WHITE TREADWELL
FELTON, EUNICE WHITNEY FARLEY	NILES, WILLIAM HARMON
LEVERETT, GEORGE VASMER	*WILLARD, JOSEPH
WADHAMS, CAROLINE REED	

## HONORARY MEMBERS

CHOATE, JOSEPH HODGES	HOWELLS, WILLIAM DEAN
RHODES, JAMES FORD	

\* Deceased.



## BY-LAWS

### I. CORPORATE NAME.

THE name of this corporation shall be "THE CAMBRIDGE HISTORICAL SOCIETY."

### II. OBJECT.

The corporation is constituted for the purpose of collecting and preserving Books, Manuscripts, and other Memorials, of procuring the publication and distribution of the same, and generally of promoting interest and research, in relation to the history of Cambridge in said Commonwealth.

### III. REGULAR MEMBERSHIP.

Any resident of the City of Cambridge, Massachusetts, shall be eligible for regular membership in this Society. Nominations for such membership shall be made in writing to any member of the Council, and the persons so nominated may be elected at any meeting of the Council by a vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting. Persons so elected shall become members upon signing the By-Laws and paying the fees therein prescribed.

### IV. LIMIT OF REGULAR MEMBERSHIP.

The regular membership of this Society shall be limited to two hundred.

### V. HONORARY MEMBERSHIP.

Any person, nominated by the Council, may be elected an honorary member at any meeting of the Society by a vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting. Honorary members shall be exempt from paying any fees, shall not be eligible for office, and shall have no interest in the property of the Society and no right to vote.

### VI. ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP.

Any person not a resident, but either a native, or formerly a resident for at least five years, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, shall be eligible to

associate membership in the Society. Nominations for such membership shall be made in writing to any member of the Council, and the persons so nominated may be elected at any meeting of the Council by a vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting. Associate members shall be liable for an annual assessment of two dollars each, payable in advance at the Annual Meeting, but shall be liable for no other fees or assessments, and shall not be eligible for office and shall have no interest in the property of the Society and no right to vote.

#### VII. SEAL.

The Seal of the Society shall be: Within a circle bearing the name of the Society and the date, 1905, a shield bearing a representation of the Daye Printing Press and crest of two books surmounted by a Greek lamp, with a representation of Massachusetts Hall on the dexter and a representation of the fourth meeting-house of the First Church in Cambridge on the sinister, and, underneath, a scroll bearing the words *Scripta Manent*.

#### VIII. OFFICERS.

The officers of this corporation shall be a Council of thirteen members, having the powers of directors, elected by the Society, and a President, three Vice-Presidents, a Secretary with the powers of Clerk, a Treasurer, and a Curator, elected out of the Council by the Society. All the above officers shall be chosen by ballot at the Annual Meeting, and shall hold office for the term of one year and until their successors shall be elected and qualified. The Council shall have power to fill all vacancies.

#### IX. DUTY OF PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

The President shall preside at all meetings of the Society and shall be Chairman of the Council. In case of the death, absence, or incapacity of the President, his powers shall be exercised by the Vice-Presidents, respectively, in the order of their election.

#### X. DUTY OF SECRETARY.

The Secretary shall keep the records and conduct the correspondence of the Society and of the Council. He shall give to each member of the Society written notice of its meetings. He shall also present a written report of the year at each Annual Meeting.

## XI. DUTY OF TREASURER.

The Treasurer shall have charge of the funds and securities, and shall keep in proper books the accounts, of the corporation. He shall receive and collect all fees and other dues owing to it, and all donations and testamentary gifts made to it. He shall make all investments and disbursements of its funds, but only with the approval of the Council. He shall give the Society a bond, in amount and with sureties satisfactory to the Council, conditioned for the proper performance of his duties. He shall make a written report at each Annual Meeting. Such report shall be audited prior to the Annual Meeting by one or more auditors appointed by the Council.

## XII. DUTY OF CURATOR.

The Curator shall have charge, under the direction of the Council, of all Books, Manuscripts, and other Memorials of the Society, except the records and books kept by the Secretary and Treasurer. He shall present a written report at each Annual Meeting.

## XIII. DUTY OF COUNCIL.

The Council shall have the general management of the property and affairs of the Society, shall arrange for its meetings, and shall present for election from time to time the names of persons deemed qualified for honorary membership. The Council shall present a written report of the year at each Annual Meeting.

## XIV. MEETINGS.

The Annual Meeting shall be held on the fourth Tuesday in October in each year. Other regular meetings shall be held on the fourth Tuesdays of January, and April of each year, unless the President otherwise directs. Special meetings may be called by the President or by the Council.

## XV. QUORUM.

At meetings of the Society ten members, and at meetings of the Council five members, shall constitute a quorum.

## XVI. FEES.

The fee of initiation shall be two dollars. There shall also be an annual assessment of three dollars, payable in advance at the Annual Meeting.

## XVII. RESIGNATION OF MEMBERSHIP.

All resignations of membership must be in writing, provided, however, that failure to pay the annual assessment within six months after the Annual Meeting may, in the discretion of the Council, be considered a resignation of membership.

## XVIII. AMENDMENT OF BY-LAWS.

These By-Laws may be amended at any meeting by a vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting, provided that the substance of the proposed amendment shall have been inserted in the call for such meeting.

EJPEF

3/5/09

